Electrolux
Spares Operation

SERVICE MANUAL

DISHWASHER
COMPACT

Dishwasher

COMPACT

911 328 .....

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Spares Operation
Edition: 01.03

Publ.-Nr.:
599 516 219
EN

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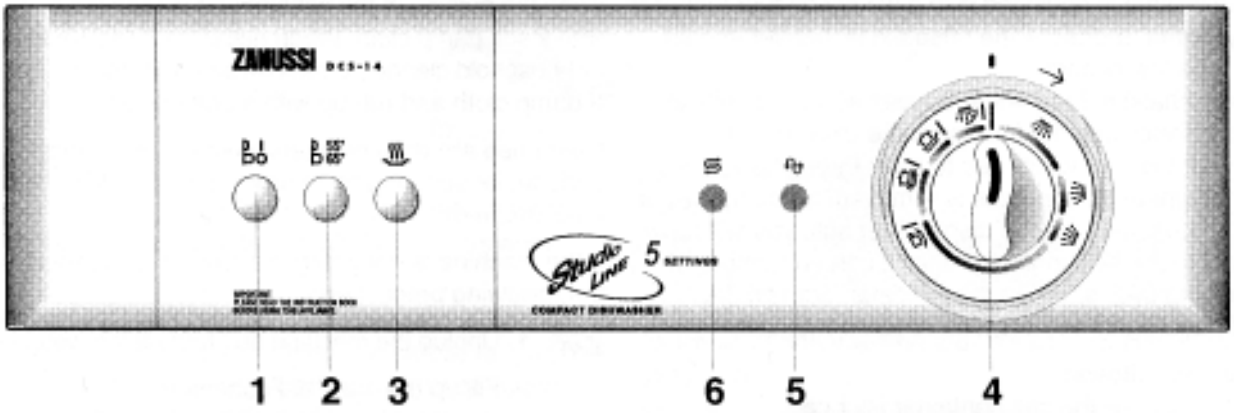


1. On/Off-button
2. Temperature selector
3. Extra drying effect
4. Programme selector
5. Indicator lamp
6. Salt indicator lamp

1. Technical specifications

Power supply:	230 V - 50 Hz
Heater element:	1200 W
Power rating:	1280 W
Fuse required:	13 A
Height:	460 mm
Width:	450 mm
Depth:	480 mm
Water pressures:	min. 50 KPa (0,5 bar) max. 1000 kPa (10 bar)
Capacity:	5 settings

SETTING		CYCLE IN DETAIL			
Cycle	Symbol	Temp. selection C°	Prewash/ Prerinse C°	Main wash C°	Extra drying
Rinse & Hold		-	-	-	-
Intensive		65	55	65	Yes
		65	55	65	-
		55	55	55	-
Normal		65	-	65	Yes
		65	-	65	-
		55	-	55	-
Economy		65		65	-
		65		65	-
		55		55	-

2. Installation water drainage

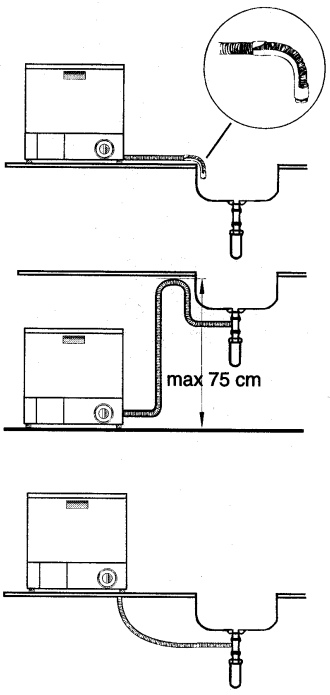
Place the discharge hose over the sink as illustrated.

It may not at any point be higher then 75 cm over the surface which the dishwasher is standing on. If runs higher, operation of the dishwasher might be impaired.

It is also important to ensure that the inside diameter of the hose is not less than 13 mm at any point. If the discharge hose is too long it can easily be cut to the right length.

Cut the hose to a suitable length, using a sharp knife.

Fit the elbow supplied onto the end of the hose.



3. Components

Capacitor

The circulation pump is connected to a capacitor.

2,0 µF for UK
2,5 µF for Europe

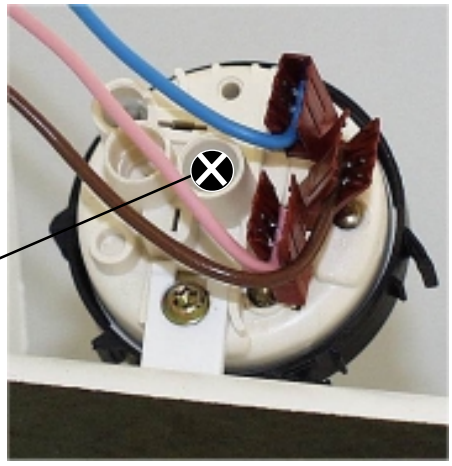
Pressure Switch

The pressure switch controls the water level.
Without water, contact is closed.

Adjusting:

Turning the marked screw clockwise **+** level

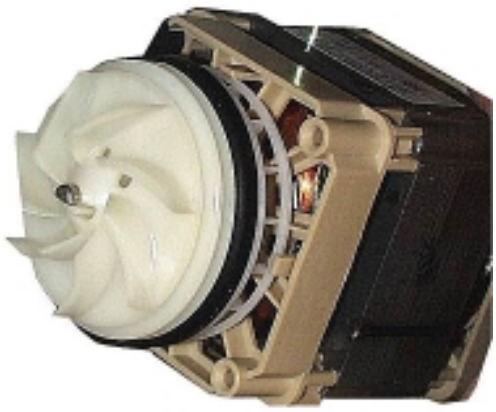
Turning the marked screw anti clockwise **-** level



Heating element

Power output 1200 W
Resistance approx 42 Ω

Circulation Pump



The circulation pump is driven by an asynchronous motor with an starting winding. The starting winding ist in circuit with a 2,5 µF (Euro) capacitor. (2 µF UK)

Rating:	60/80 W
Main winding resistance	158 Ohm
Starting winding resistance	158 Ohm

Drain Pump

The drain pump is driven by a synchronous motor.

Power output	21/19 W.
Pump rate	10-12 l/min.
Main winding resistance	200 Ohm

Thermostats (normally open)

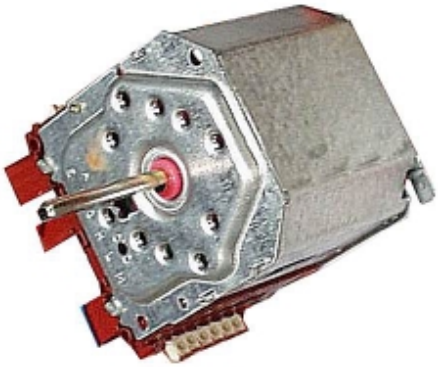
45°C closes at 41°C
opens at 33°C

55°C closes at 50°C
opens at 42°C

65°C closes at 61°C
opens at 53°C

Overheating protection (normally closed)
opens at 83°C
closes at 0°C

Programmer

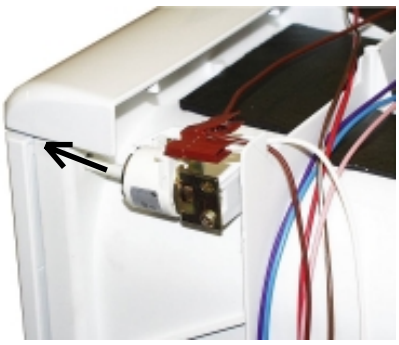


ELBI

Detergent dispenser

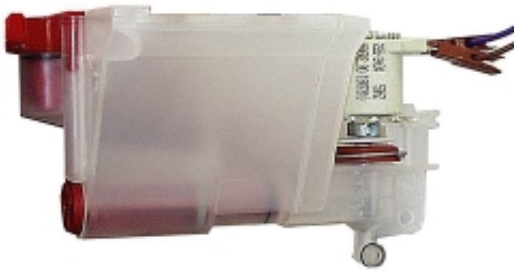
Coil resistance

3000 Ohm



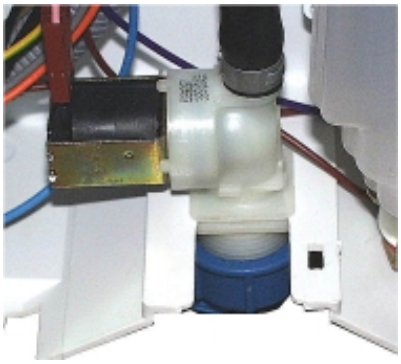
Rinse aid dispenser

Rinse agency capacity	140 ccm
Solenoid coil resistance	1900 Ohm



Inlet valve

Capacity, max,	4 l/min
Resistance	4800 Ohm

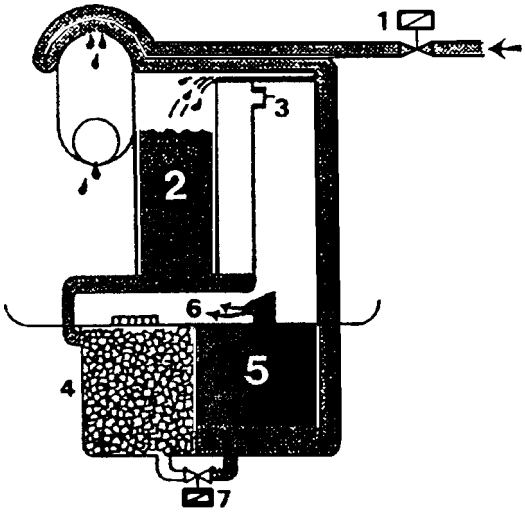


Anti flood switch

If the anti flood swich in the base tray is activated, all components are switched off except the drain pump

Water softening system

Operation of the water softening system

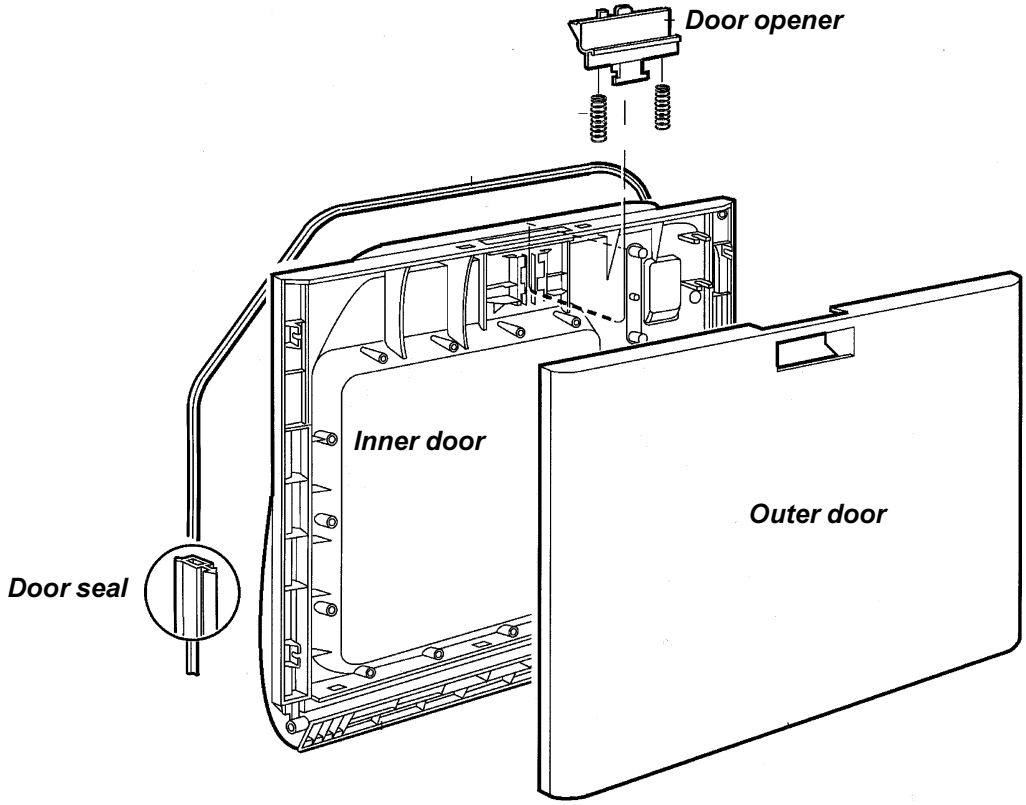


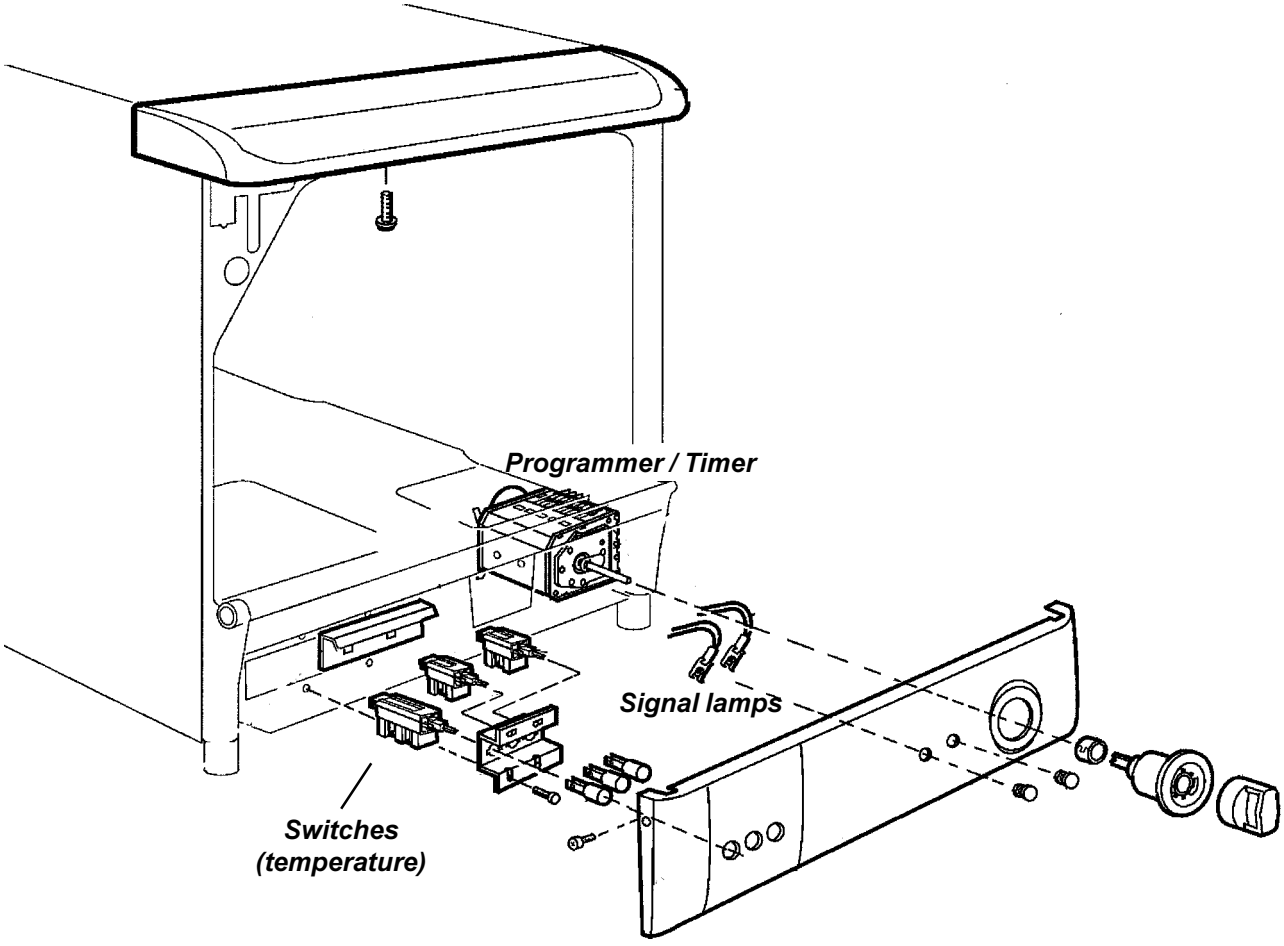
When water is admitted, the inlet valve (1) opens and the hard water flows down into the ion exchanger (5), through which it flows and is softened before flowing through the water inlet (6) and then being sprayed into the Washing chamber.
!n the meantime, the container for the regeneration water (2) is also filled with water.
If the rubber plug (3) at the rear of the machine is in place as shown in the ilustration, the machine can handle water with a hardness of up to 20'dH. !f the rubber plug is removed. The regeneration water volume will be increased, and the machine can then handle water with a hardness of up to 35°dH.
During the dishwashing programme, the ion exchanger will gradually be filled with lime and, to be able to soften the water during the next dishwashing cycle, the ion exchanger must be restored to its original condition. This is done by a process known as regeneration, which takes place according to the actual programmer diagram.
The solenoid valve (7) between the salt container and the ion exchanger will then open, and regeneration water will flow into the salt container (4).
A corresponding amount of water saturated with salt is thus forced into the ion exchanger. The salt solution is present in the ion exchanger during the last rinse, and the small plastic balls will be recharged with sodium ions.
According to the actual programmer diagram, the inlet valve will open and will allow about 2 litres of water to flow through the ion exchanger to flush away the now dissolved lime residues. The lime-rich water is then flushed immediately out to drain, and the machine is reset and ready for the next water fill.
The whole of this process is integrated into the programme of a machine with water softening, and thus takes place fully automatically.

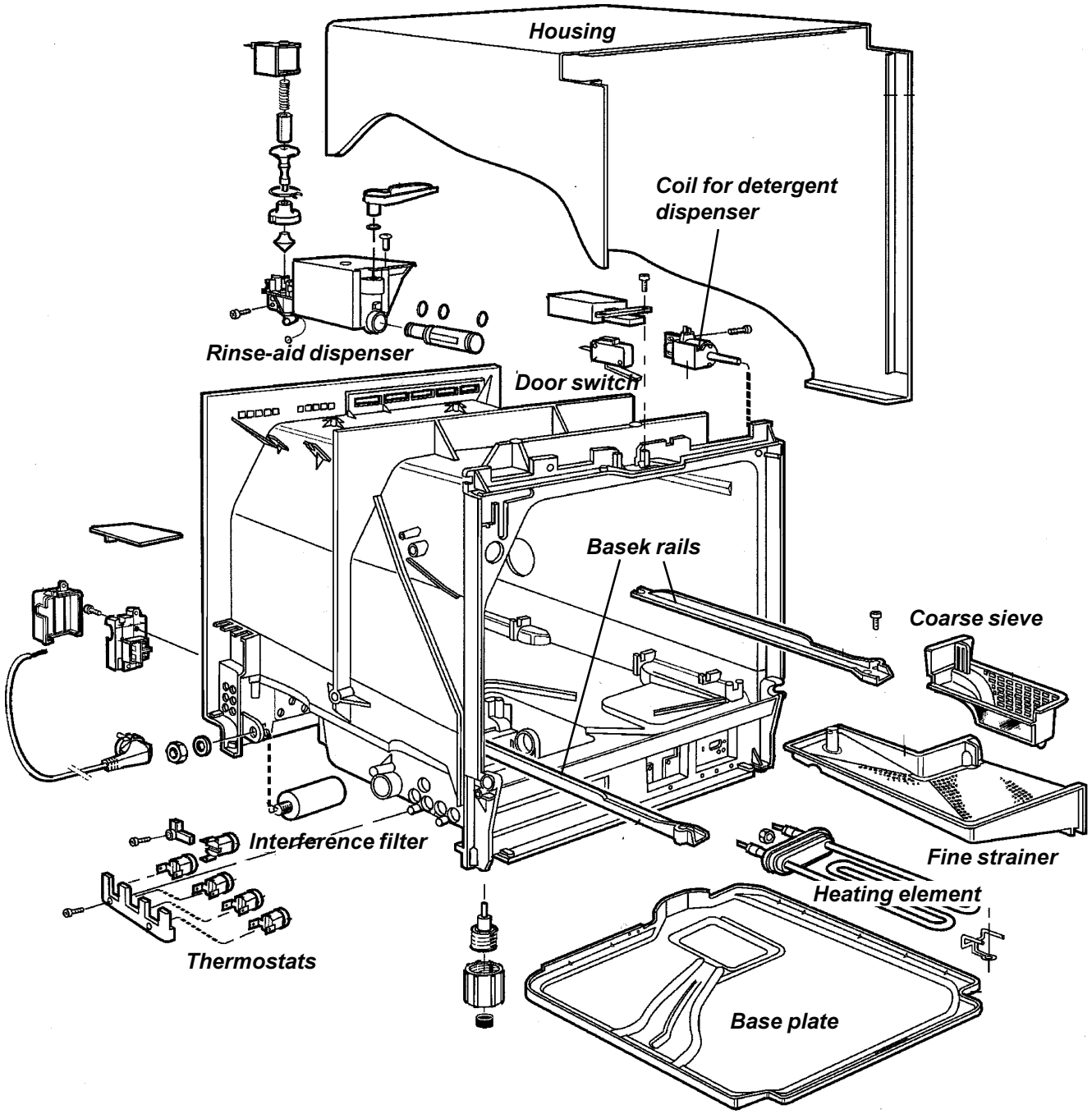
It should also be noted that it is important to use only coarse salt, since fine-grained salt would. form lumps.

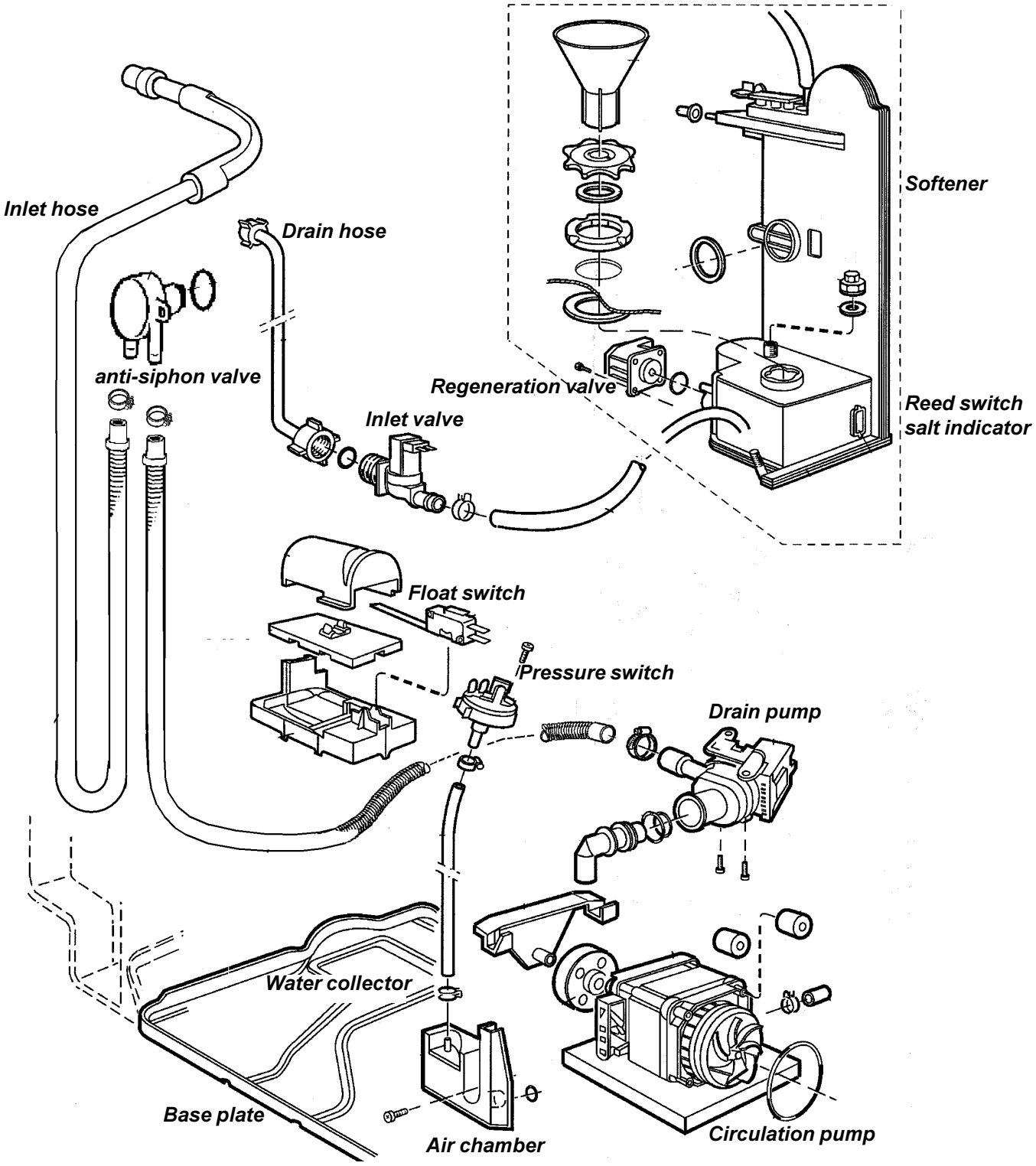
Water which is rich in lime is said to be "hard". Water hardness is measured in German degrees of hardness (dH). Water up to 10dH is normally regarded as soft, and above this value, it is regarded as hard.
The phosphates in the detergent can handle the hard-
ness in soft water. But if the water is hard, precipitations will occur, i.e. lime will be deposited on the dishes and in the dishwasher.

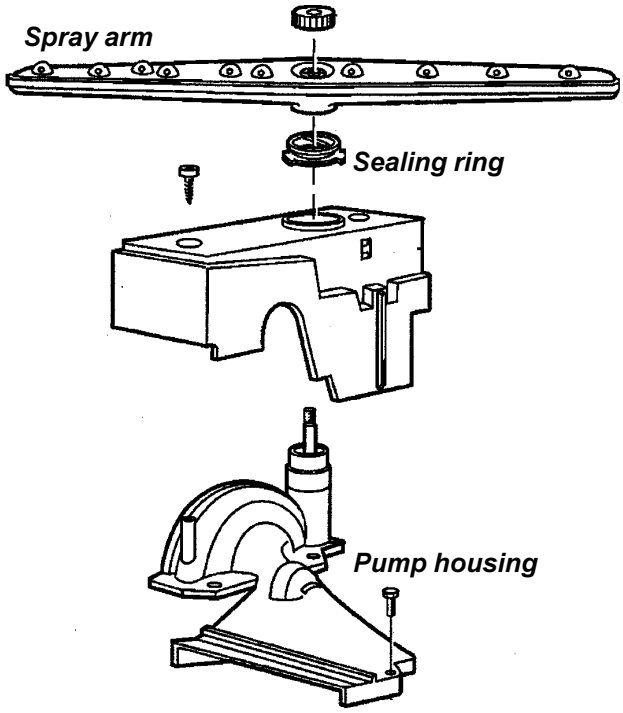
4. Position of components

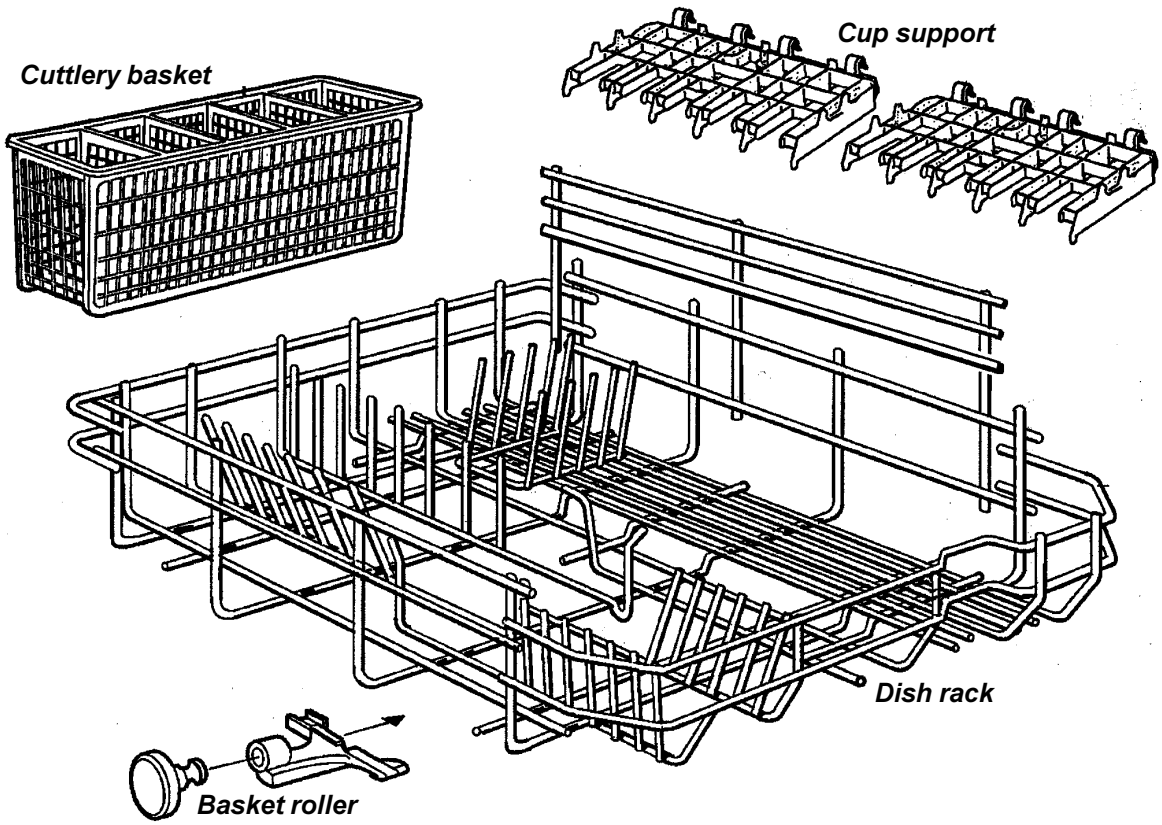




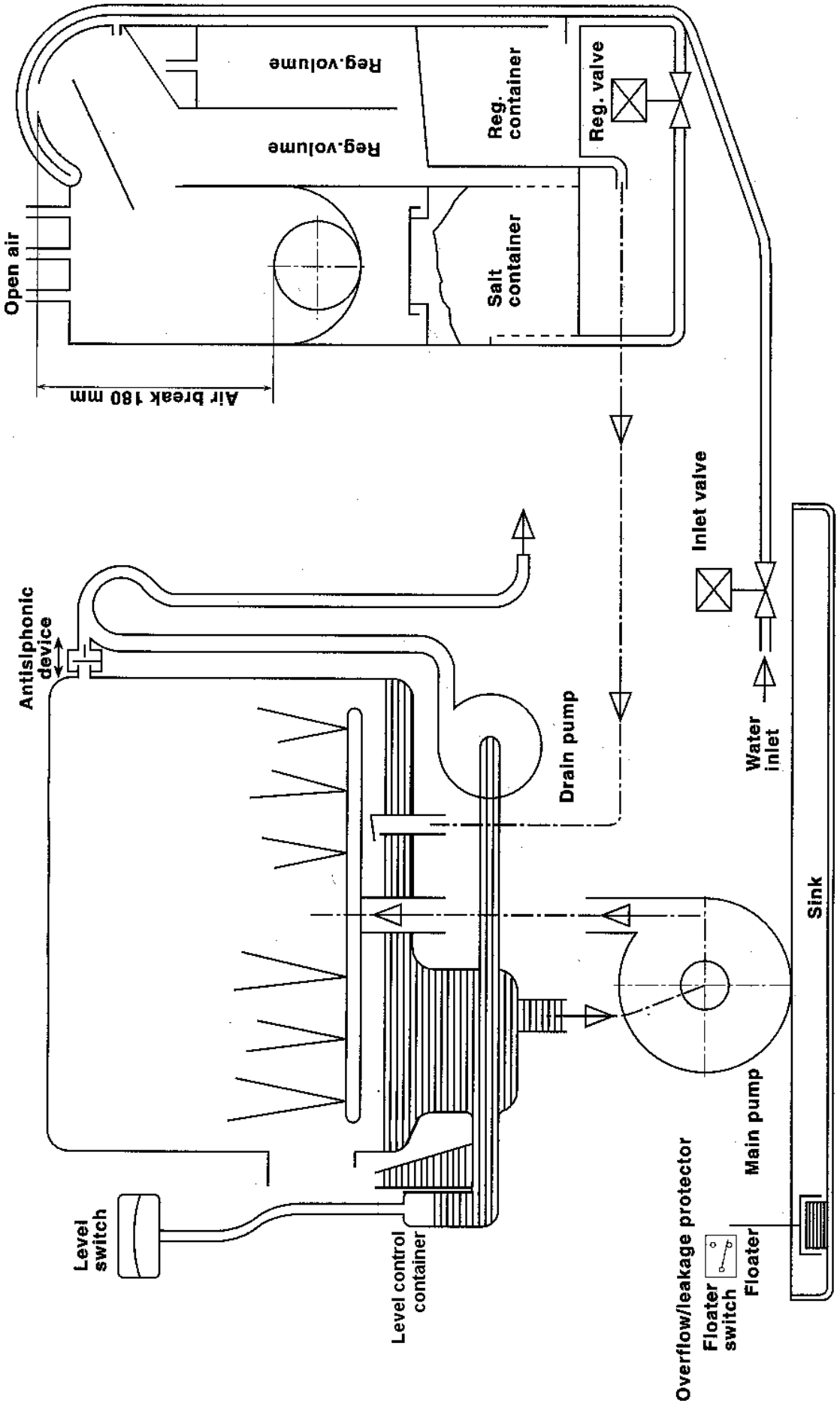

Housing
Coil for detergent dispenser
Rinse-aid dispenser
Door switch
Basek rails
Coarse sieve
Interference filter
Fine strainer
Heating element
Thermostats
Base plate


Inlet hose
Drain hose
anti-siphon valve
Regeneration valve
Inlet valve
Softener
Reed switch
salt indicator
Float switch
Pressure switch
Drain pump
Water collector
Base plate
Air chamber
Circulation pump


Spray arm
Sealing ring
Pump housing


Cuttlery basket
Cup support
Dish rack
Basket roller

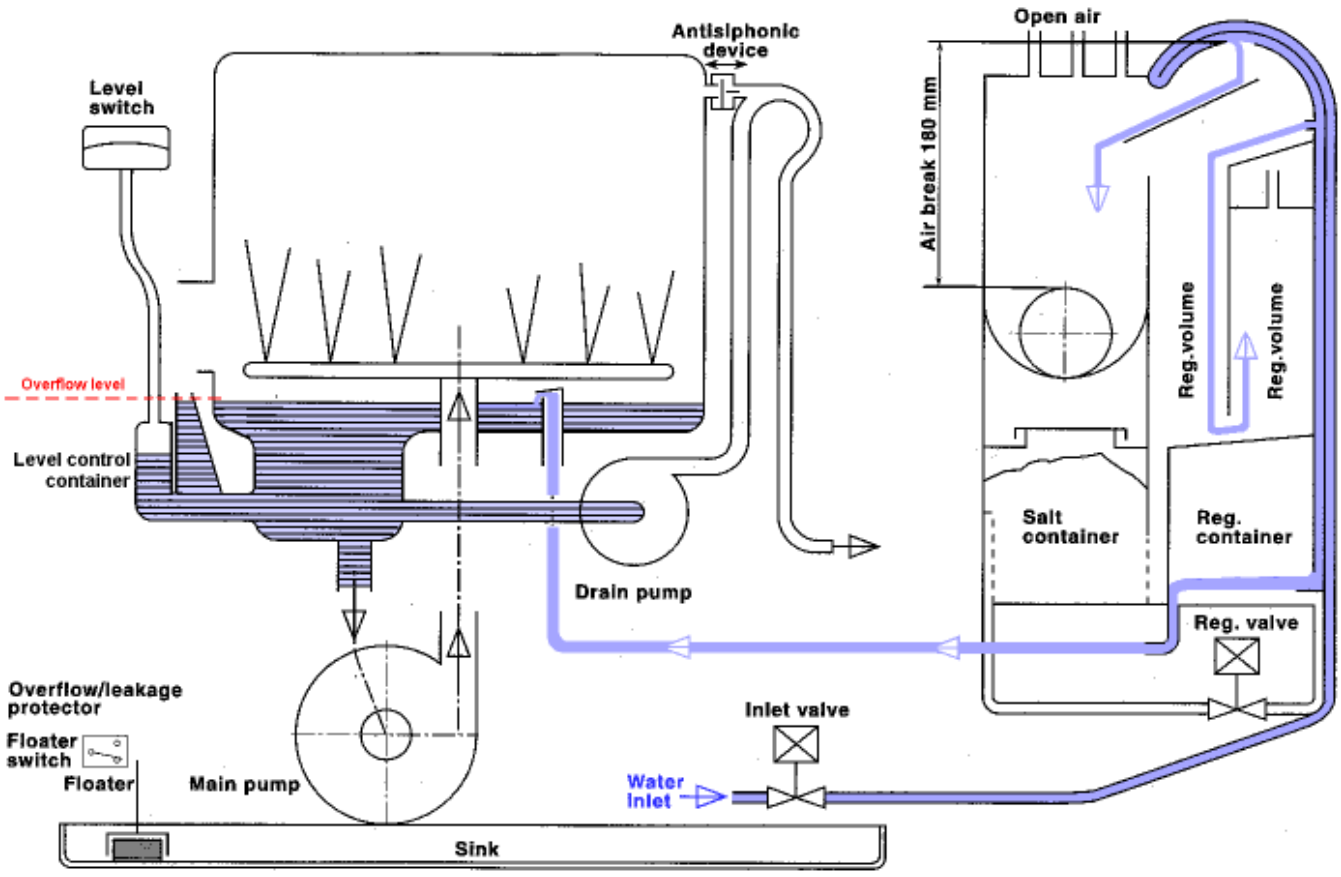
5. Water Course Scheme



6. Water Inlet

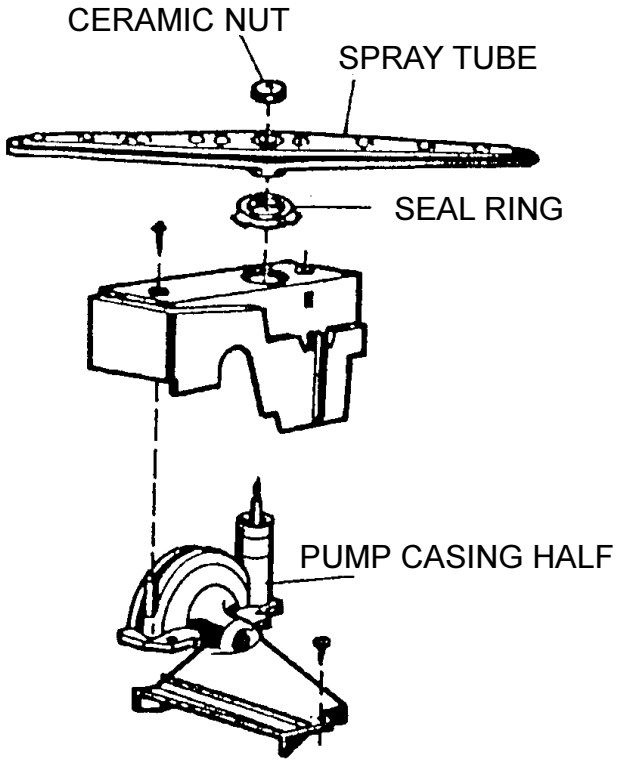
The water flows into the regeneration dosage chamber via inlet valve, over air break, into regeneration dosage chambers and into softener

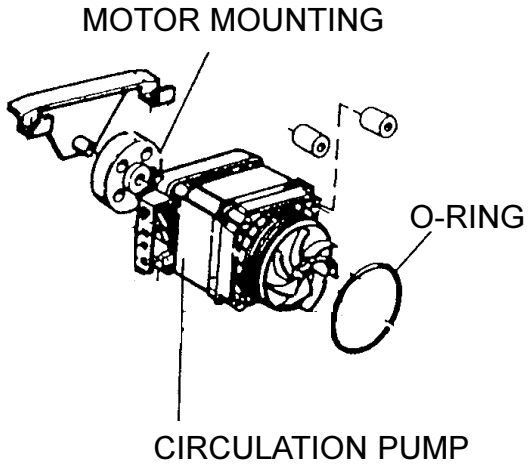
The level control container operates the pressure switch.



7. Rinsing system

The function of the rinsing system is to wet the dishes loaded into the machine.
The electric motor of the circulation pump is delivered with the impeller fitted to it. Half the pump casing forms part of the plastic chassis, and the other half is bolted in position inside the washing chamber.
This arrangement ensures, that the joint between the two halves of the pump casing is inside the washing chamber.
An O-ring provides the seal between the motor assembly and the chassis.
The rating of the electric motor is 60 watts(50 Hz) or 80 watts(60 Hz) and the pump circulates around 30 litres per minute.
The electric motor needs assistance at the instant of starting, which is provided by a starting capacitor.
The motor mounting is very important to the sound level. Since the movements of the motor are a minimum at the centre, the motor is secured to a rubber mounting in the centre, at the rear end of the motor.
To ensure that no vibrations will be transmitted from the motor to the base plate, a plastic foam spacer strip is fitted to the bottom of the chassis.
The pump casing half which is inside the washing chamber also contains the spray tube bearing with a stainless steel shaft.
The underside of the spray tube is fitted with a seal ring to minimize leakage.
The shape and orientation of the holes in the spray tube are such that the dishes furthest away in the corners of the machine will also be effectively washed.
The spray tube rotates anti-clockwise at a speed of 10 - 20 1/min.
If the speed is too high, the dishwashing results will be poor, and if the speed is too low, the spray tube may stop al-together.
The pressure in the spray tube is just over 0.2 kg/cm². The spray tube is retained by a ceramic nut with a left-hand thread, to en-sure that the rotation of the spray tube will not cause the nut to unscrew itself. This means that the nut must be un-screwed in the „wrong“ direction.

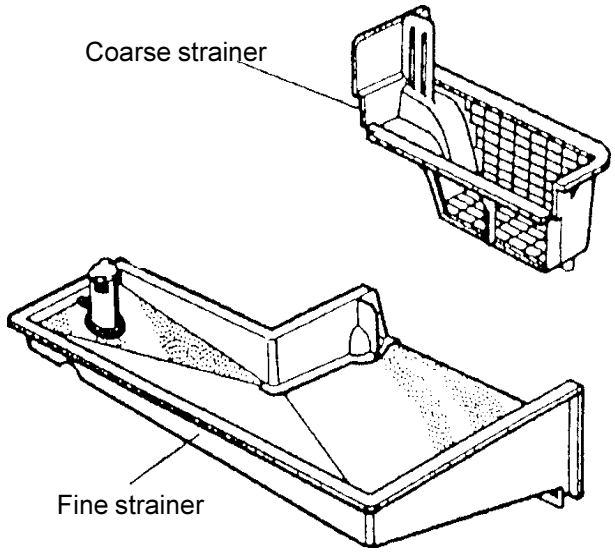




8. Strainer system

The strainer system is one of the systems which are most important to the performance of the dishwasher.
The design of this system is largely decisive to whether the dishwasher will be able to perform its most fundamental task: to wash the dishes clean.
The strainer system must trap particles of food, etc. and ensure that these particles will not be recircu-lated and deposited back on the dishes.
Another consumer requirement is that the strainer system must be self-cleaning, so that it will not be necessary to wash the strainers by hand every time or every other time the dish-washer is used.

The strainer system consists of two parts which jointly contain three different strainers, each of which with its own particular task.
The fine strainer consists of a shaped stainless steel plate which is perforated with 0.5 mm diameter holes and is retained in a plastic frame. The dishwashing water passes through this strainer about 420 times during a normal dishwashing programme.
The bottom of the chassis is designed in such a manner that particles will continually be flushed away to the coarse strainer. All particles larger than 0.5 mm will be trapped, and the water flowing through the strainer will thus be virtually clean.
The performance of the strainer is highly dependent on the suction of the circulation pump being equally distributed over the entire strainer area. If the suction is higher at any one point, particles will be drawn through the fine strainer at that point, and they would then disintegrate and would be very dif-ficult to trap.



It is also very important for the plastic frame of the fine strainer to seal well against the chassis, so that particles will not by-pass the strainer and be deposited back on the dishes.
The fine strainer also includes a small plastic boss. This is designed to prevent the build-up of pressure and air cushions under the strainer. An air cushion under the fine strainer would otherwise prevent the water from flowing through the fine strainer, and insufficient water would then be supplied to the cir-culation pump.

Particles are thus flushed continuously down into the coarse strainer, where they are retained until the water is pumped out to drain. The coarse strainer is also designed to trap larger particles, such as pieces of meat, toothpicks, etc.

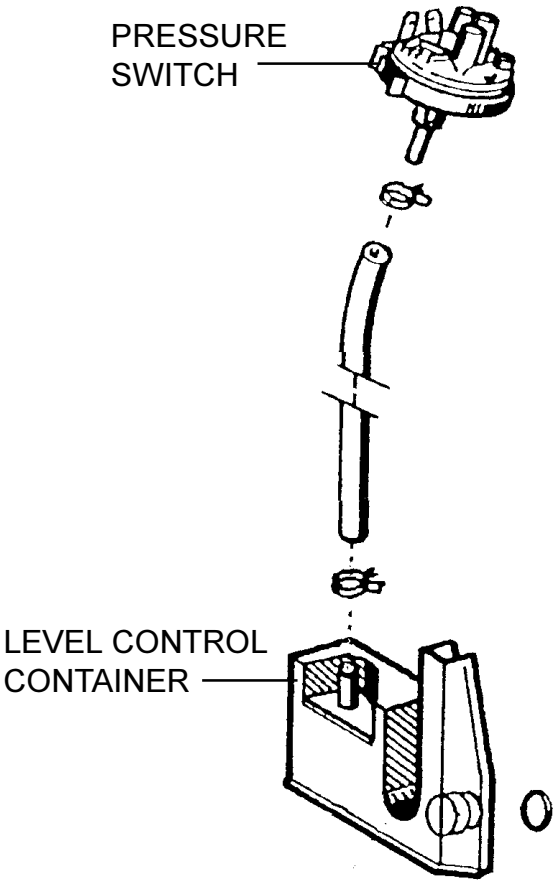
To retain the good dishwashing properties of the machine, the consumer must empty and rinse the strainers as soon as they show signs of clogging.

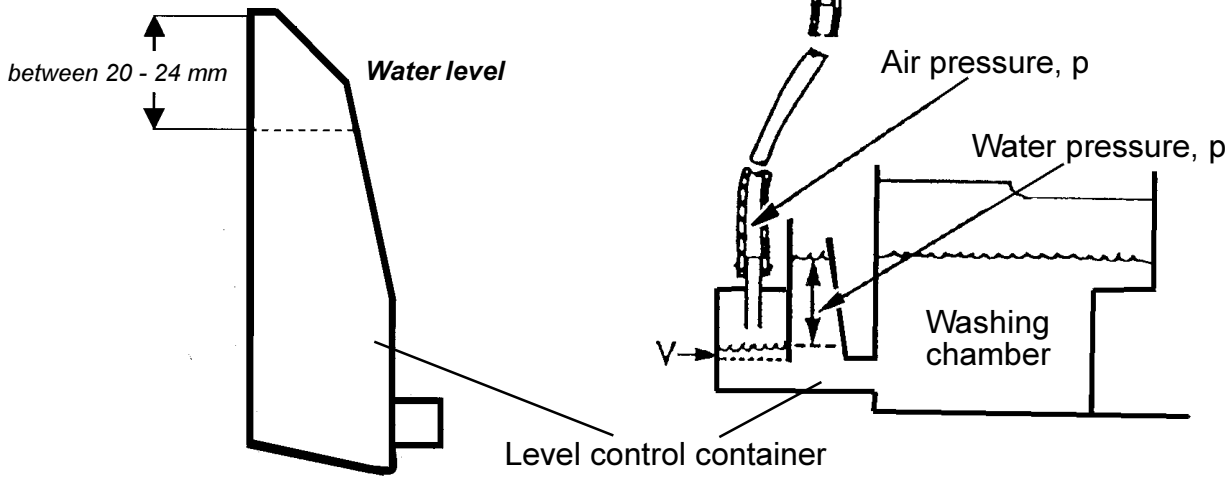
9. Level control system

There are two basic ways of metering the right amount of water into a dish-washer. The first is to open the inlet valve for a certain predetermined period of time, while the other is to use some means for measuring the water level in the machine.
The major disadvantage of the first method is that if the mains water pressure is low (which is very common in Europe), the time allowed will be too short to fill the machine with a sufficient amount of water. A time-controlled machine needs a water pressure of at least 1.0 - 1.5 kg/cm2. The Compact dishwasher is level-controlled and will perform satisfactorily at mains water pressures down to 0,5 kg/cm².

Operation of the level control system of the Compact dishwasher

As the machine is being filled with water, the water level in a level control container located on the side, outside the chassis will also rise. The container is connected to a pressure switch by means of a hose.
As the water level in the containier rises, the air pressure in the hose will also increase and will act on the pressure switch. When the pressure has risen to a preset value, the pressure switch will open, which will cause the inlet valve to close. The programmer motor can now advance to the next step.
When the drain valve then empties the machine, it will also empty the level control container, and the pressure switch will revert to its original position, in preparation for the next water fill.
The inlet hole of the level control container is below the strainer, and the water in the level control system is therefore always clean and filtered.
If the water level should drop for any reason while dishwashing is in progress, the pressure switch will close, which will interrupt the water circulation, and the water heating possibly restart the programmer and allow the programmer to advance in the programme.
It is important for the machine to be perfectly level when it is in operation, since a 5 mm difference in level corresponds to about 1 litre of water.

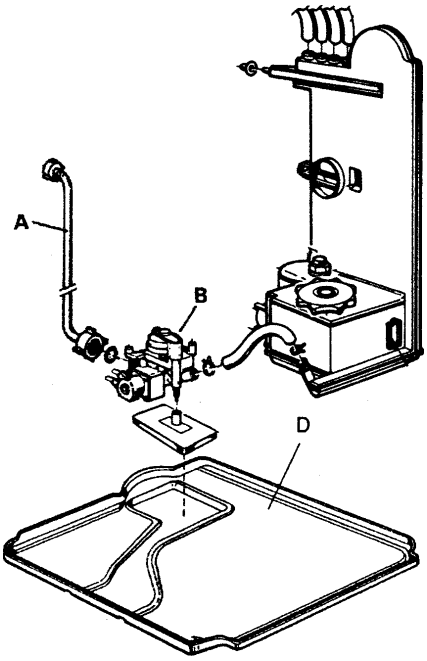




Old version

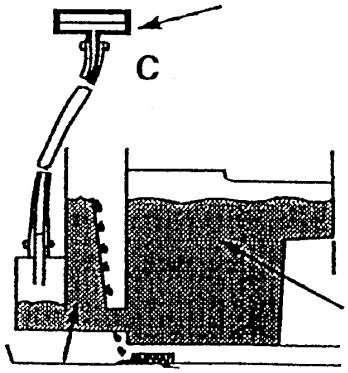
Inlet system - old version

A The inlet hose is a rubber hose with plastic cover. The coupling nuts are made of plastic (which reduces the risk of crossedhreads) . The inlet hose is inside the washing chamber when the machine is delivered, and the consumer must fit the hose when installing the machine. He must then also decide whether the hose is to run to the right or to the left.



B On the machine, the inlet hose is connected to the inlet valve (also known as solenoid valve). When the inlet valve is energized (via the programmer) the valve will open and water will flow into the machine. When the level controller has sensed that the water has reached the correct level, it will open the power supply circuit to the inlet valvet and the valve will close.
The valve is designed to open and close slowly. It is important to ensure that no harmful pressure surges will be caused in the water supply mains.

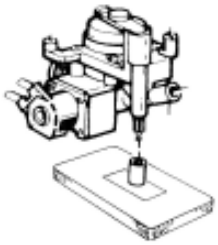
D Flooding. If a component or seal should start to leak, the water will collect on the base plate and will activate the floating body. To some extent, the wall along which the water flows serves as a brake, so that spillage of a few drops will not cause the moisture sensor to trip.



C Overfilling protection. If the level sensor should fail to operate and the inlet valve should remain open after the water has reached the correct level, the water will run across an overflow baffle down into the base plate, where the floating body of the flooding protection system will close the inlet valve and will prevent water damage.

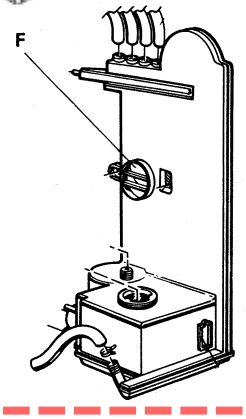
Overfilling/leakage protection - old version

E The inlet valve also incorporates a mechanical tripping actuator. The tripping actuator is operated by a floating body .
If water should leak into the base plate for reason, the floating body will close the inlet valve mechanically. The leakage protection will operate even if the power supply cable is disconnected.



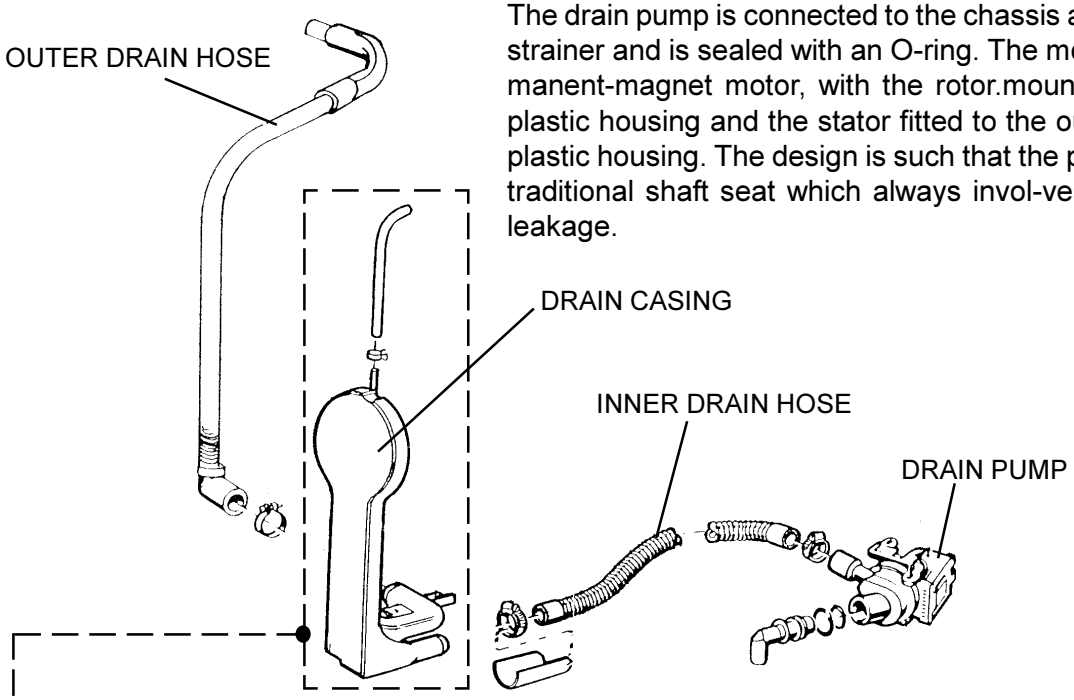
Reverse flow protection.

F This prevents contaminated water from the dishwasher from being drawn back into the water mains, even if a vacuum should occur in the water mains.



10. Drain system

The system consists of inner and outer drain hoses and a drain pump, and its function is to transport the contaminated water as efficiently as pos-sible from the machine to the waste water system of the buildin

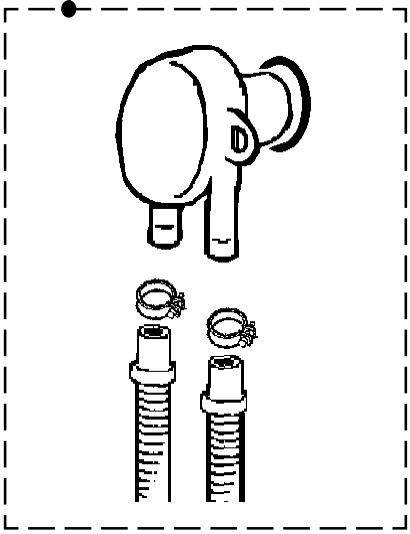


The drain pump is connected to the chassis at the coarse strainer and is sealed with an O-ring. The motor is a per-manent-magnet motor, with the rotor.mounted inside a plastic housing and the stator fitted to the outside of the plastic housing. The design is such that the pump has no traditional shaft seat which always invol-ves the risk of leakage.

The pump performs equally well in both directions of rotation, and the direction in which it rotates is a matter of pure chance. This also means that the pump is vir-tually proof against jamming. If some object should enter the pump casing and jam the impellar, the motor will immediately make a new starting attempt in the op-posite direction. Even if the impellar is seriously jammed (e.g. by a toothpick), the motor will most probably release the impellar within about a second. The power consumption of the motor is 23 watt, and the pump capacity is about 10 l/min.

The internal drain hose is connected to the drain pump. To prevent the risk of the machine being emptied by siphon action, the hose routes the drain water through a loop running up to the top of the chassis and then through the outlet at the bot-tom of the machine, to the outer (visible) drain hose. A hole is provided at the highest point of the inner drain hose for venting the system.

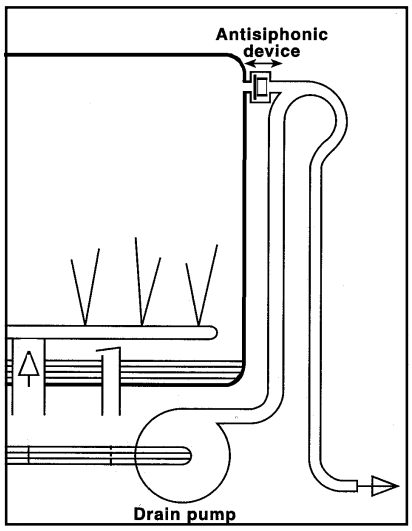
If the drain hose is permanently connected to a water trap, **it is very important that the inside diameter of the drain system should not be less than 13 mm at any point.**



New

antisiphonic device

If the end of the take-off hose is below the level of the water in the wash space, a siphon effect is possible, that is, the machine runs empty. This is avoided by the ventilation through the anti-siphon valve.

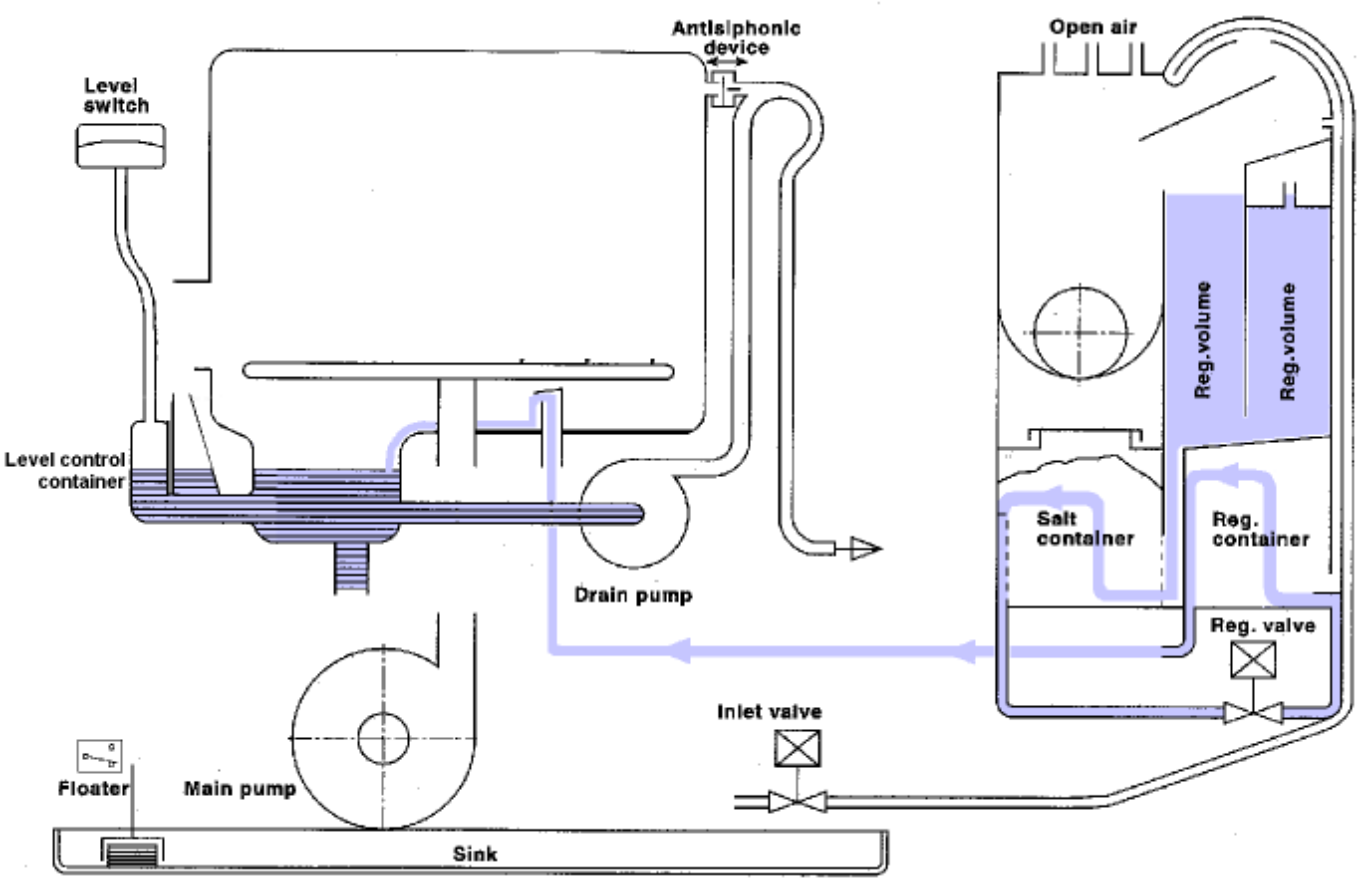


11. Regeneration

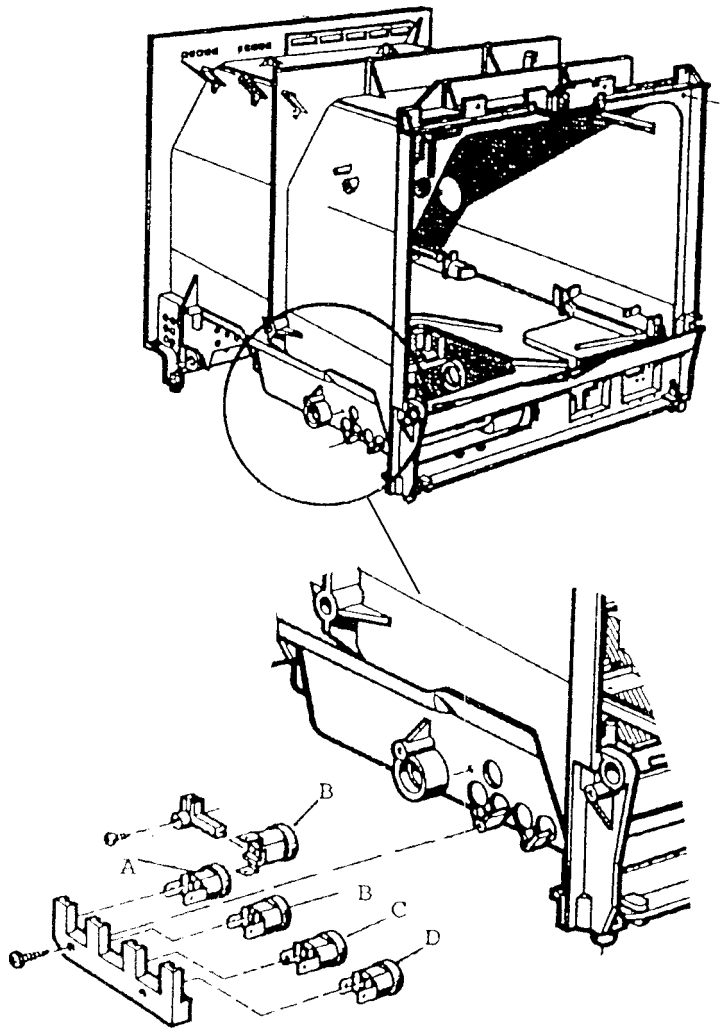
The water chamber for regeneration contains 350 ml water. During regeneration, the regeneration valve is energized. The 350 ml water runs into the salt container and mixes with the salt to form a brine solution.

In the top of the salt container there is an opening with a small filter, from here the brine solution enters the softener where the resins are regenerated.

The softener has 5 settings and can be adjusted to suit the degree of water hardness.



12. Thermostats



The thermostats are pressed into the tubular mountings in the plastic chassis.
They measure the temperature on the outside of the plastic wall, which leads to a certain difference between the water temperature and the thermostat temperature.
However, the specifications of the thermostats take this into account. (In one particular case, the same thermostat is used for two different temperatures.
This is possible because the thickness of the chassis is different at the two thermostat mountings.
The thicker the wall, the greater the temperature difference and the higher the water temperature.)
Depending on the Programme selected, the thermostats will be switched in, and will interrupt the power supply to the heater element via the programmer when the water has been heated to the required temperature.
As in the case of al! other components, there is a certain amount of tolerance on the nominal temperature of the thermostats.
For the breaking temperatures, the tolerance is ±3°. There is also a "differential", i.e. a difference between the temperature at which the thermostat opens the circuit and the temperature at which it returns to the original position. This differential is 8°C.
The breaking values are adjusted to give the following water temperatures: 45, 55, 65 and 72'C.

Colours coding of the thermostats

A = brown	83°C	(anti boiling protection)
B = black	65°C	(two)
C = grey	55°C	
D = white	40°C	

13. Temperature control and safety Systems

The dishwashing detergents available on the market today require a certain water temperature before they can dissolve the food residues in a satisfactory way.
A **temperature control system** consisting of a heater element and thermostats ensures that the water will be heated to the correct temperature.

Heater elements is 1200 watt.

In addition, the machine includes a **safety system**, the function of which is to protect the temperature control System against accidental overheating.
The overheating safety system is very important. Several components and systems are involved in different ways.

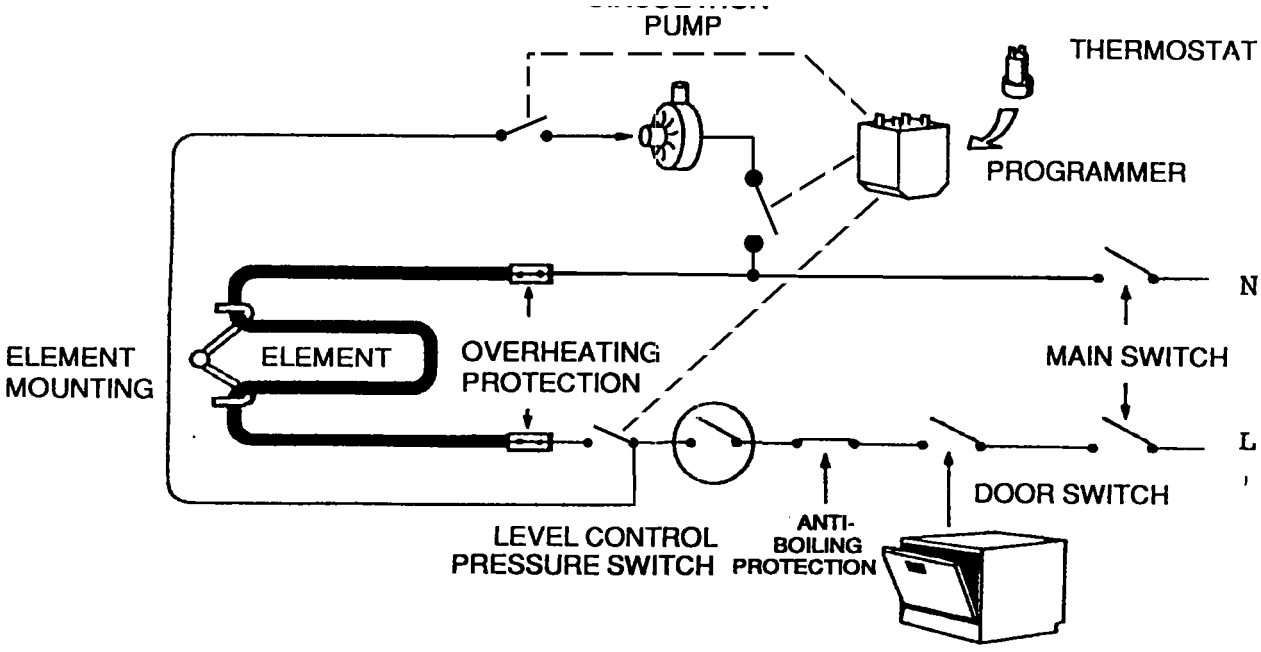
The following conditions must be satisfied before the element can be switched in:

- The rnain switch must be closed, the door must be closed so that the door switch is closed, and a Programme must have started.
- The machine must contain the correct amount of water (as determined by the level control pressure switch).

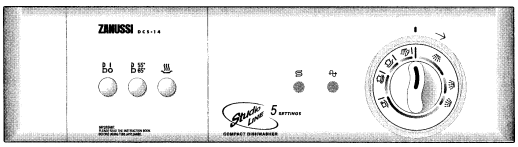
The safety system will trip if

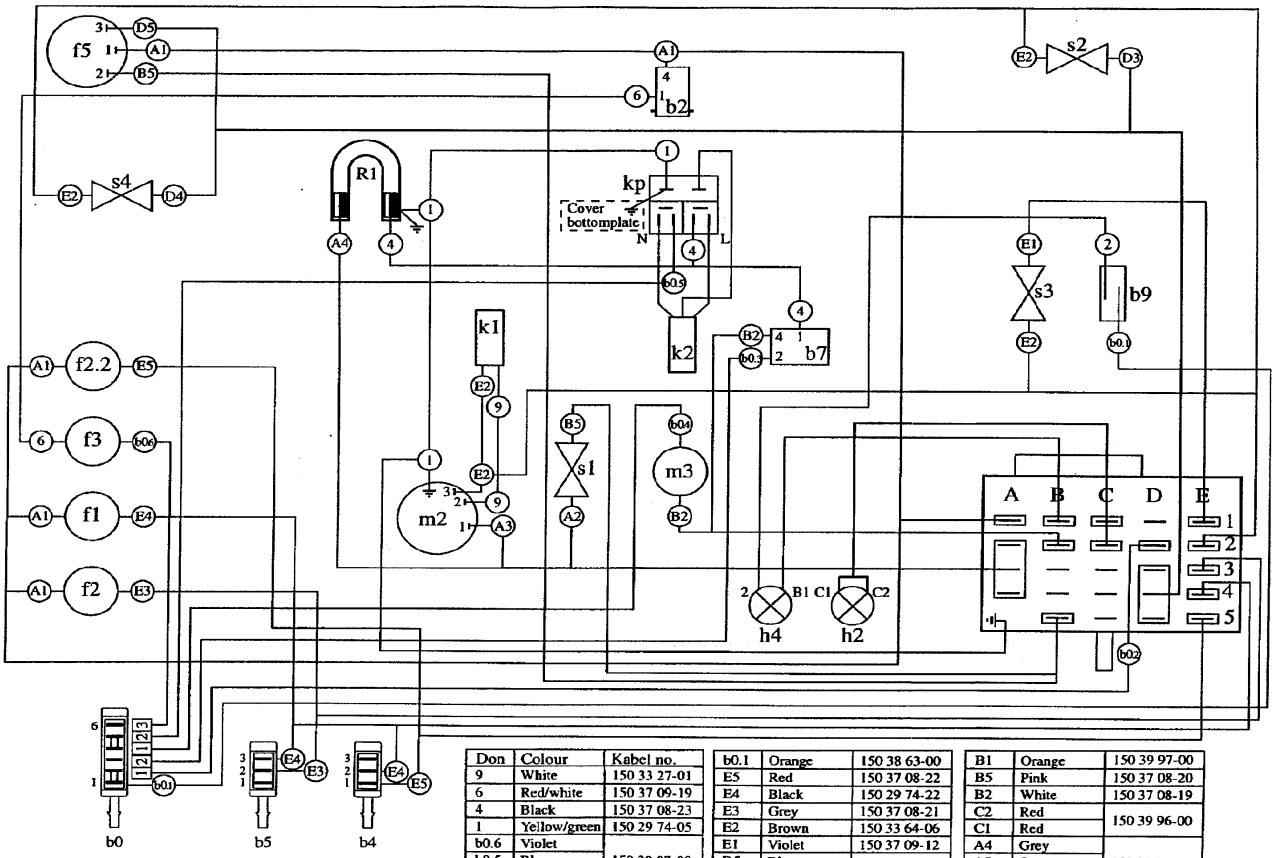
- The quantity of water is insufficient.
- The water temperature has risen to about 85°C without the thermostat tripping.

In addition, two overheating protections are incorporated into the element, i.e. one at each connection end.
These are designed so that they will burn off if the element is switched on but has no cooling water around it.



14. Wirings (Example DSC 14)



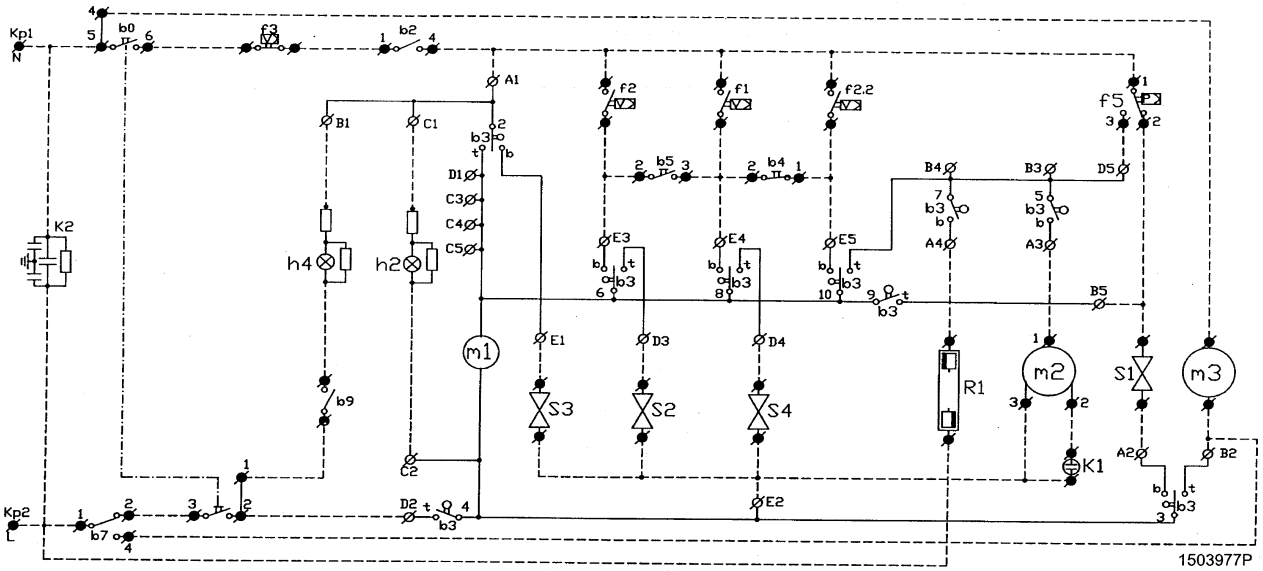


Don	Colour	Kabel no.
9	White	150 33 27-01
6	Red/white	150 37 09-19
4	Black	150 37 08-23
1	Yellow/green	150 29 74-05
b0.6	Violet	150 39 87-00
b0.5	Blue	
b0.4	Blue	
b0.3	Brown	150 39 88-00
b0.2	Orange	150 39 88-00

b0.1	Orange	150 38 63-00
E5	Red	150 37 08-22
E4	Black	150 29 74-22
E3	Grey	150 37 08-21
E2	Brown	150 33 64-06
E1	Violet	150 37 09-12
D5	Blue	150 39 86-00
D4	Violet	
D3	White	
2	Orange	150 39 97-00

B1	Orange	150 39 97-00
B5	Pink	150 37 08-20
B2	White	150 37 08-19
C2	Red	150 39 96-00
C1	Red	
A4	Grey	150 39 85-00
A3	Orange	
A2	Pink	
A1	Brown/white	150 33 64-05

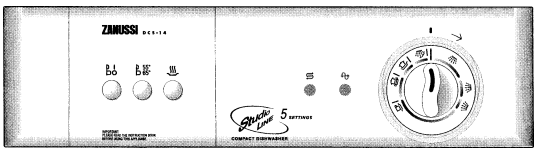
1503978L

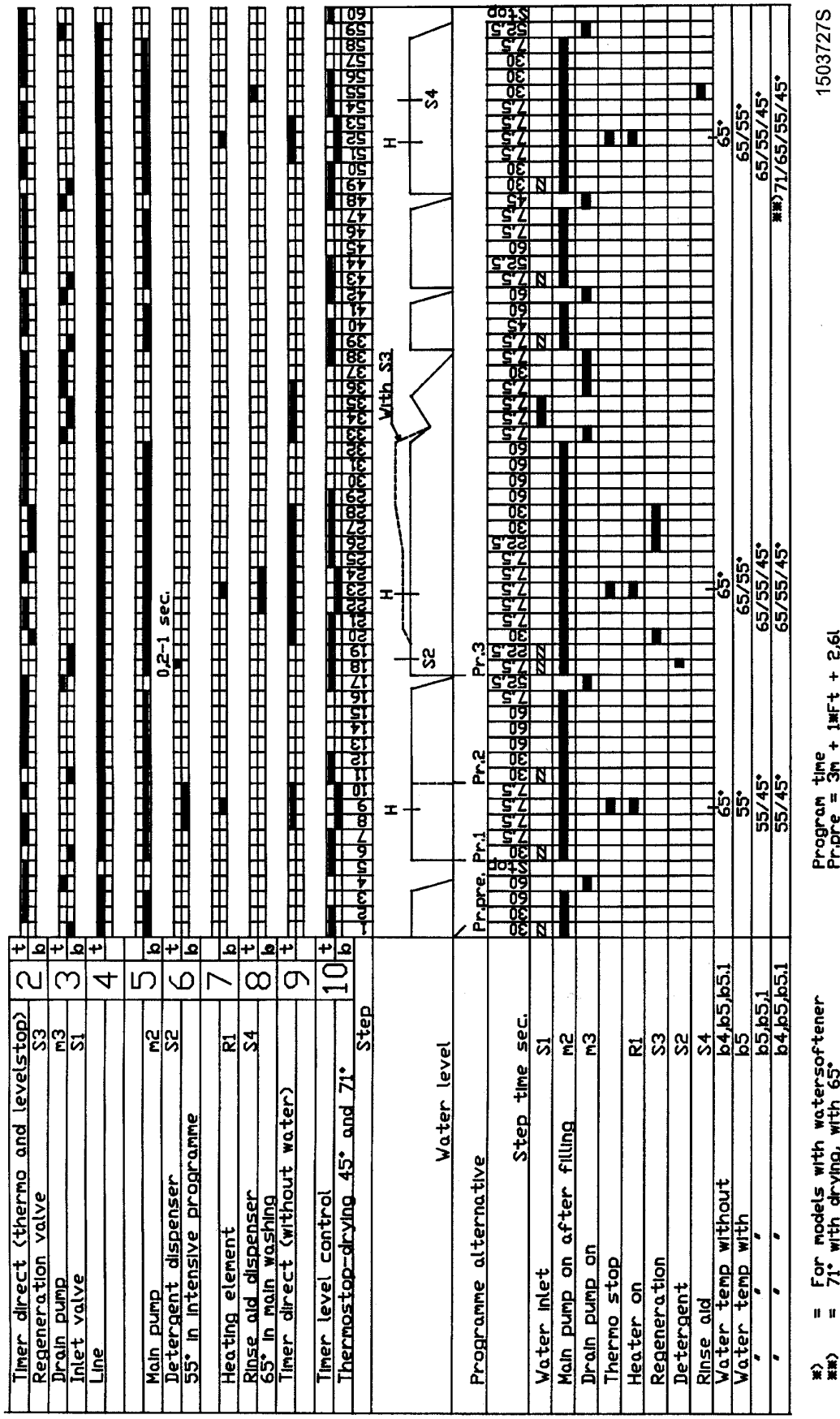


1503977P

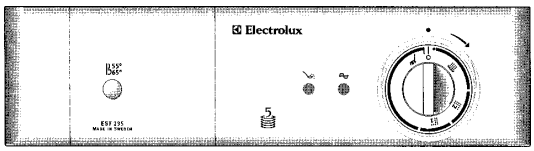
b0	Line switch	h2	Lamp washing		Connection 6.3 mm on timer
b2	Door switch	h4	Lamp salt		Connection 6.3 mm
b3	Timer contact	kp	Terminal block		Internal connection on timer
b4	Drying selector	k1	Start capacitor		Connection with wire
b5	Temp. selector 55°C	k2	RFI capacitor		
b7	Floater switch	m1	Timer motor		
b9	Salt switch	m2	Main pump		
f1	Thermostat 65°C	m3	Drain pump		
f2	" 55°C	R1	Heater with protectors		
f2,2	" 71°C	S1	Inlet valve		
f3	Overheating protector- (boiling protector)	S2	Detergent		
		S3	Regeneration valve		
f5	Pressure level switch	S4	Rinse aid -coil		

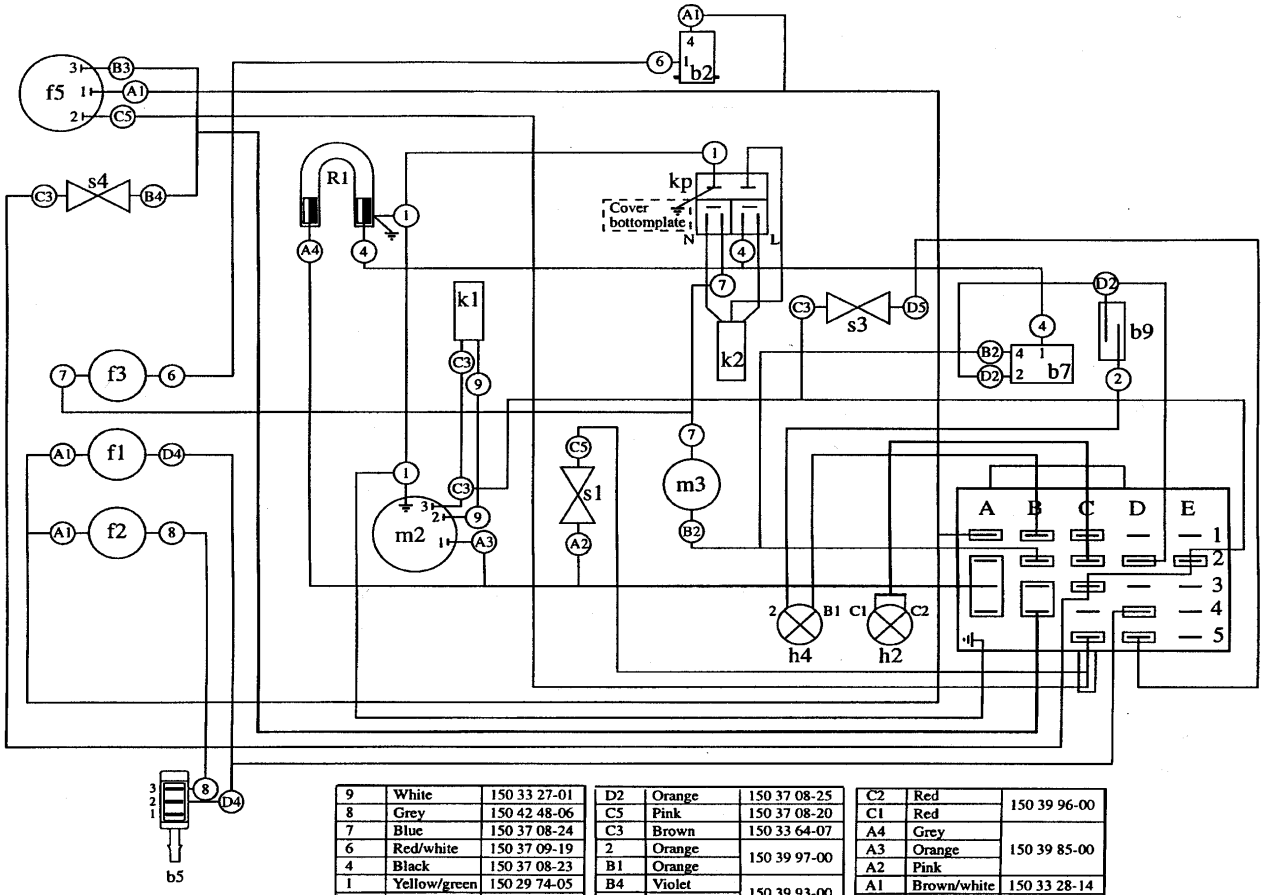
Diagram (Example DSC 14)





Wirings (Example DSC 382)



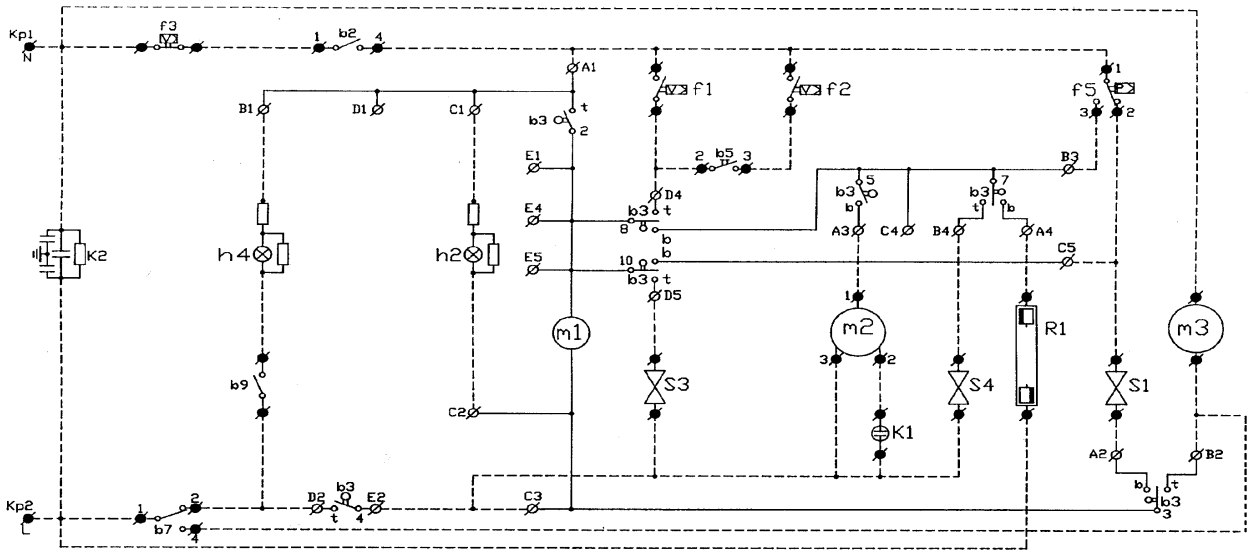


1503990L

9	White	150 33 27-01
8	Grey	150 42 48-06
7	Blue	150 37 08-24
6	Red/white	150 37 09-19
4	Black	150 37 08-23
1	Yellow/green	150 29 74-05
D5	Violet	150 37 09-12
D4	Black	150 37 08-06

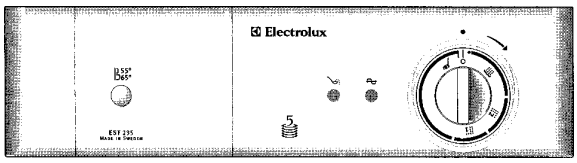
D2	Orange	150 37 08-25
C5	Pink	150 37 08-20
C3	Brown	150 33 64-07
2	Orange	150 39 97-00
B1	Orange	
B4	Violet	150 39 93-00
B3	Brown	
B2	White	150 37 08-19

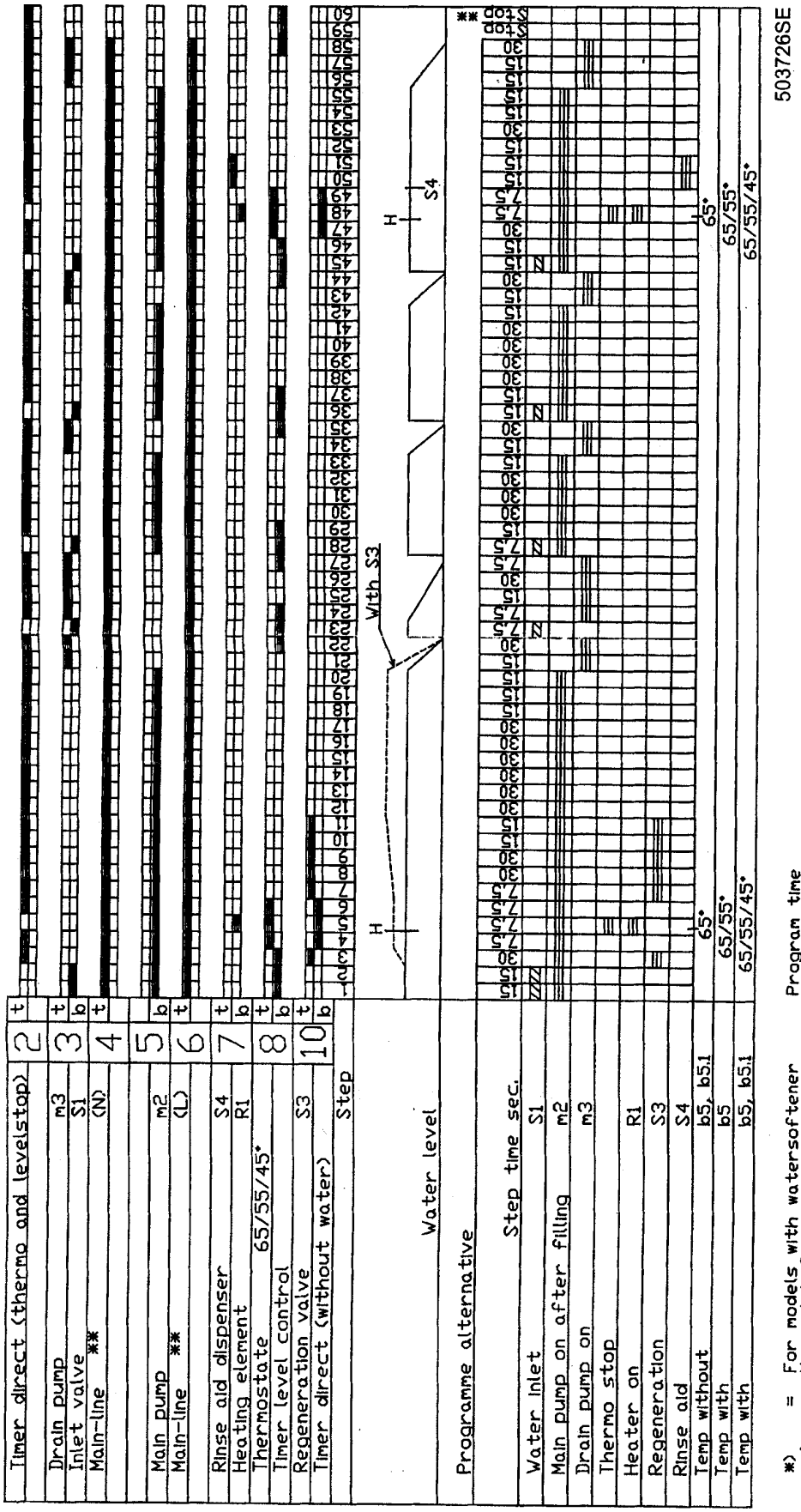
C2	Red	150 39 96-00
C1	Red	
A4	Grey	150 39 85-00
A3	Orange	
A2	Pink	
A1	Brown/white	150 33 28-14
Don	Colour	Kabel no.



b2	Door switch	k2	RFI capacitor
b3	Timer contact	m1	Timer motor
b5	Temp. selector	m2	Main pump
b7	Floater switch	m3	Drain pump
b9	Salt switch	R1	Heater with protectors
f1	Thermostat 65°C	S1	Inlet valve
f2	" 55°C	S3	Regeneration valve
f3	Overheating protector- (boiling protector)	S4	Rinse aid -coil
f5	Pressure level switch		Connection 6.6 mm on component
h2	Lamp washing		Connection 6.3 mm on timer
h4	Lamp salt		Internal connection on timer
kp	Terminal block		Connection with wire
k1	Start capacitor		

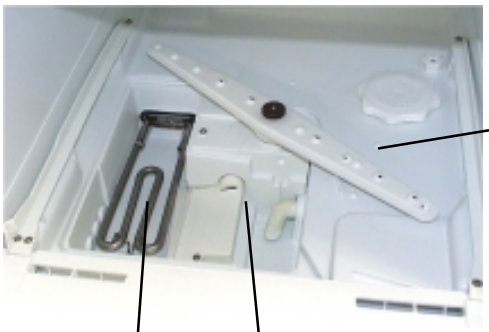
Diagram (Example DSC 382)





*) = For models with watersoftener
**) = Mainswitch 2-pole disconnection
ZZZ = Filling to level
Ft = Filling time (40 sec)
H = Heating time
l = l - water
m = Minutes

15. Service Informations



Coarse filter

The purpose of the coarse filter is to catch large objects. Make sure that the filter is always clean.

Fine filter

It is just important to keep this filter clean. The fine filter can easily be lifted out for cleaning when the coarse filter is removed at first.

Spray arm

The spray arm is to be removed by unscrewing the nut clockwise (it has a left-handed thread) and lift of the spray arm.

Sealing ring

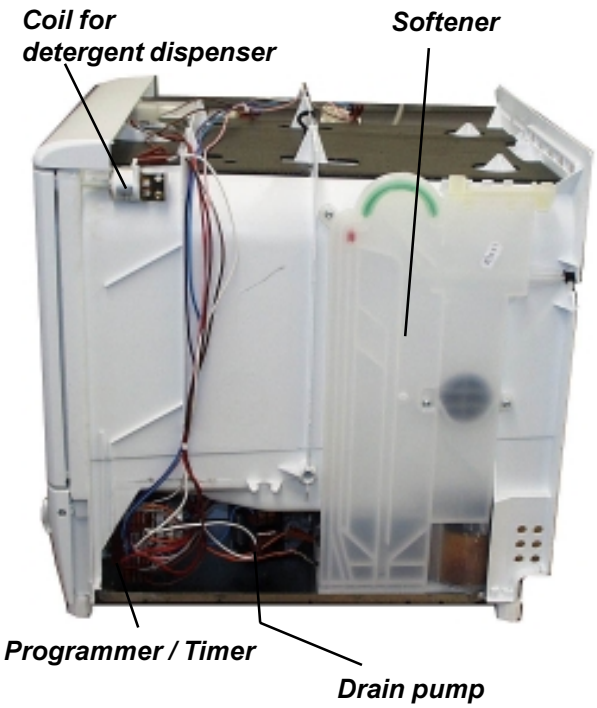
To clip out he sealing ring a screwdriver gives support.

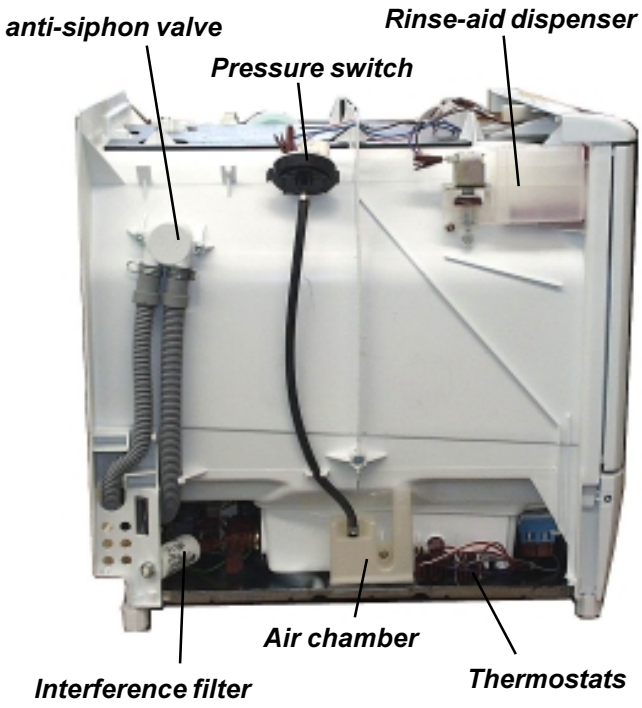
You need screwdriver Torx TX20

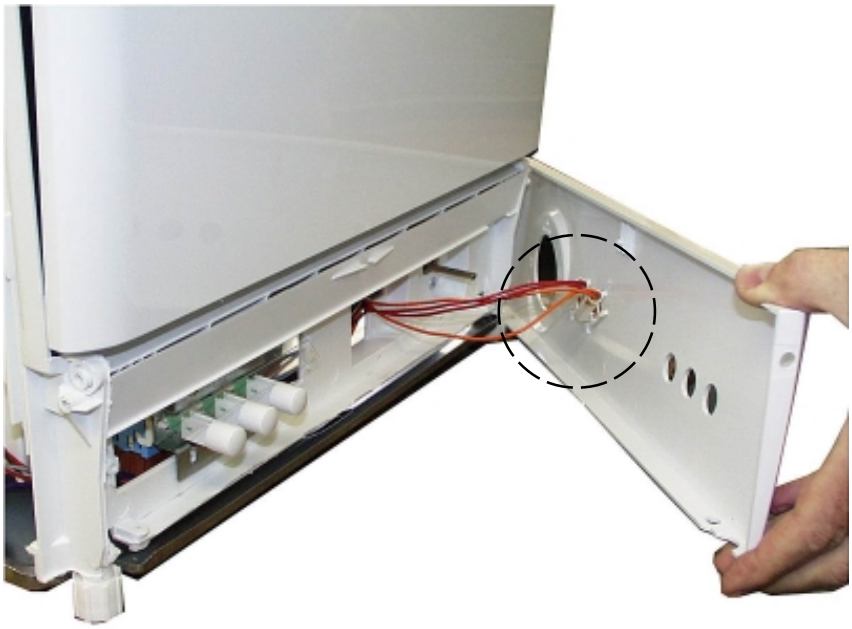
Housing

After removing the housing screws (lay the machine on its side) from the bottom of the machine, the housing is unclipped front and back from the catches and can be removed.

All components from the left and right side are now accessible.







Replacement of the panel

Remove the screws from the panel frame.

Remove the turning knob. Carefully unclip the front .

Before finally opening, unclip the lamps.

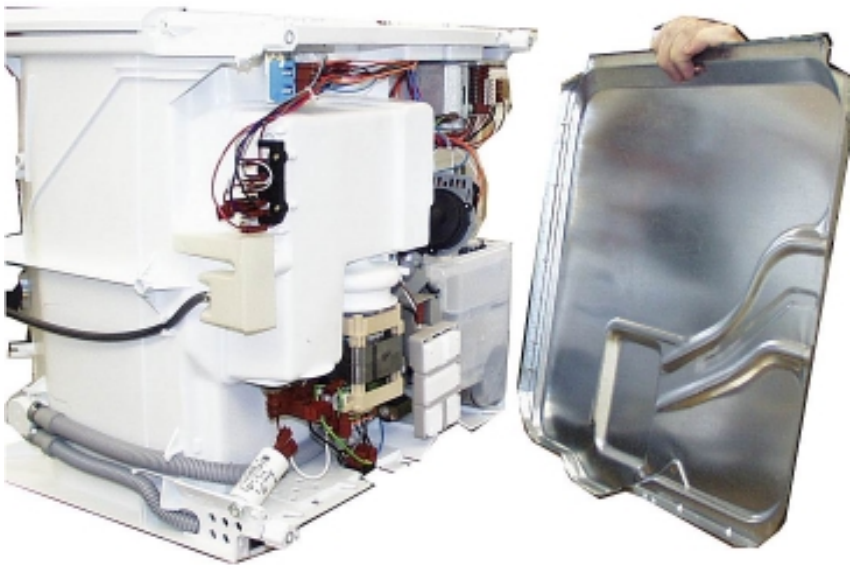
Remove the base plate

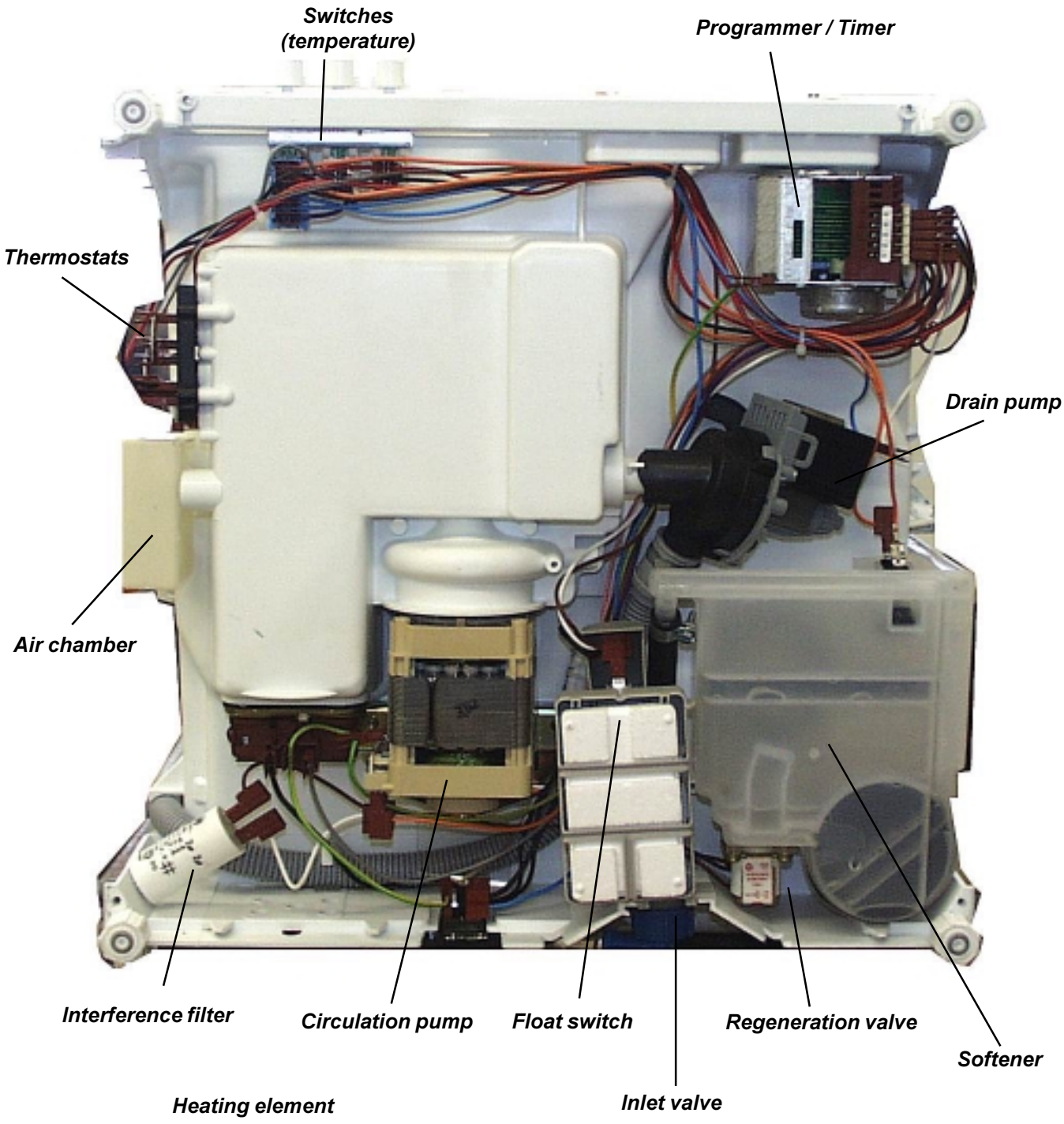
The base plate of the machine is held with screws on the lower panel and at the bottom.

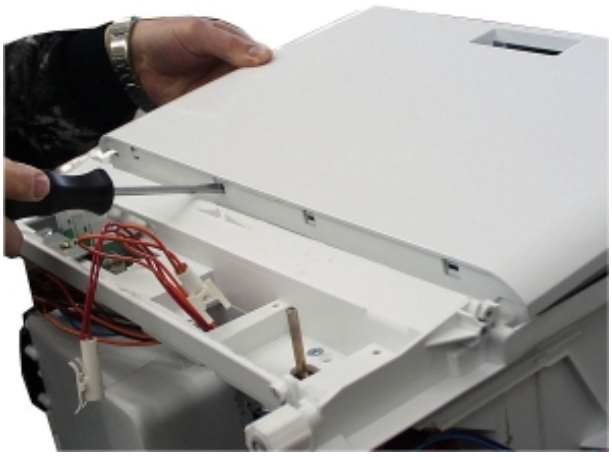
Lay the machine on its back and lift off the base plate.

It contains the bosses for the overflow water and the flooding switch.

After removal you come to the most important functional components.




Switches
(temperature)
Programmer / Timer
Thermostats
Drain pump
Air chamber
Interference filter
Circulation pump
Float switch
Regeneration valve
Softener
Heating element
Inlet valve



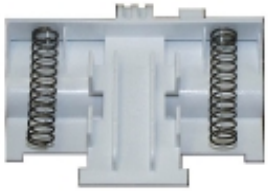
Outer and inner door

They snap together and are held by plastic latches, on the under side. They can easily be unsnapped

Replacement of the components within the door.

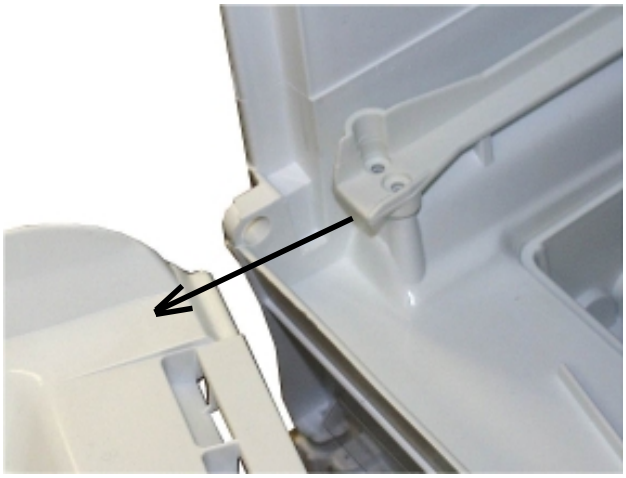
After removing these screws, the door handle and detergend dispenser flap can be removed from the inner door.

After removing the spring, the door-opener can be removed from its hinges.



The seal is easily be clipped in the inner door frame.

Re-assembly is carried out in the reverse order.

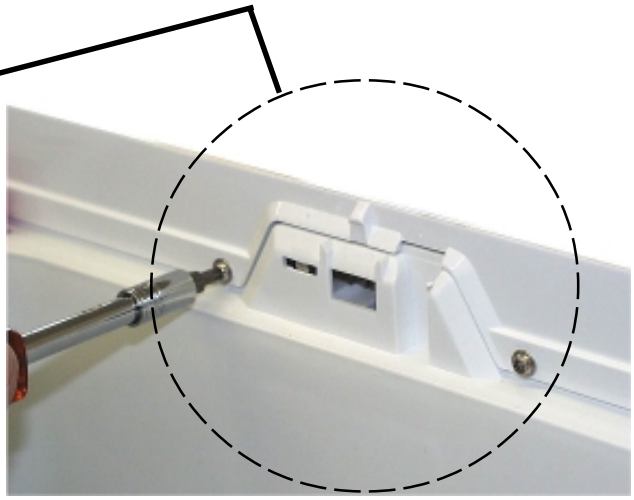


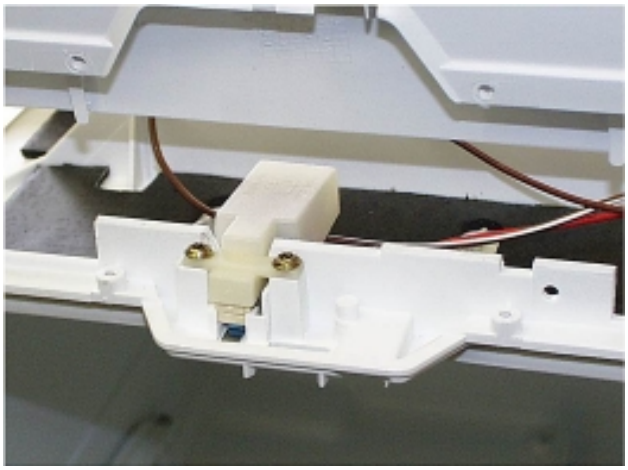
To remove the inner door

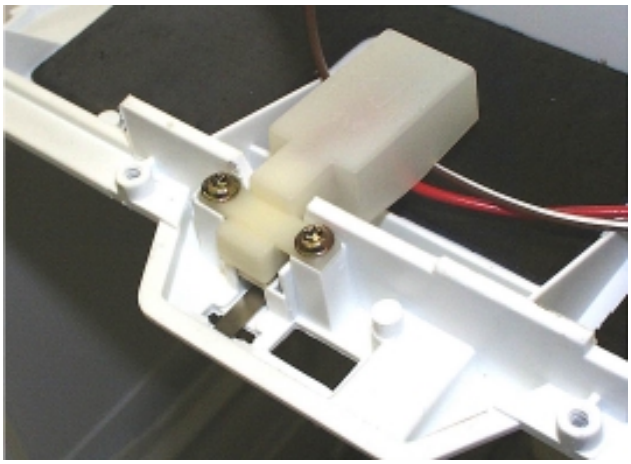
Remove the lower panel and the outer door. Open the door and remove the four screws (two on each side) securing the rack rails.
Open the door to an angle of about 130° and carefuly relese the hinge pin on the right hand side. On the left hand side, the hinge pin is inserted in a hole without slot.

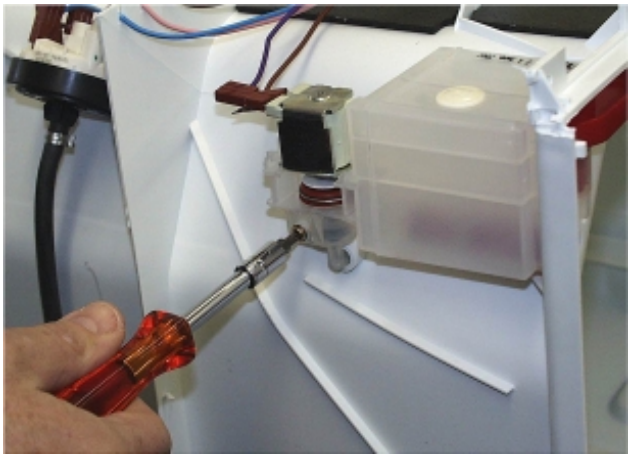
Door switch

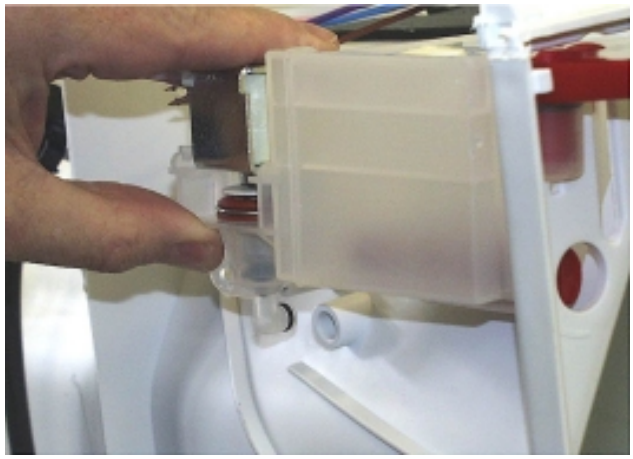
Remove the the screws on the under side of the upper panel. Lift off the upper panel. The door switch is easily be screwed.

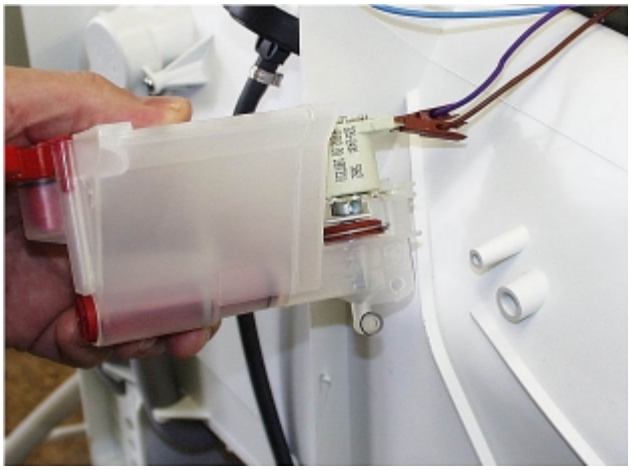




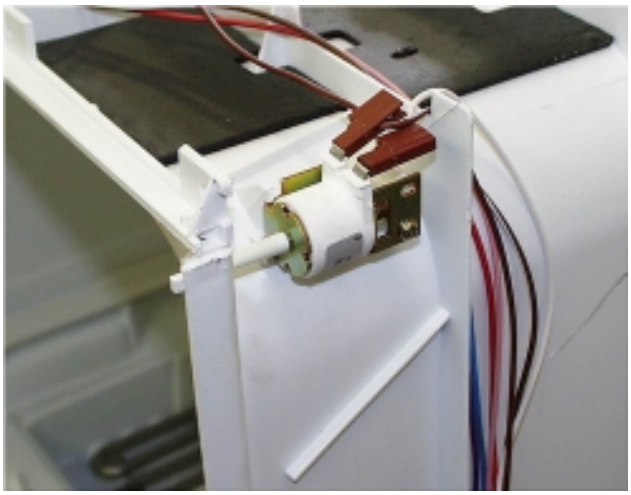




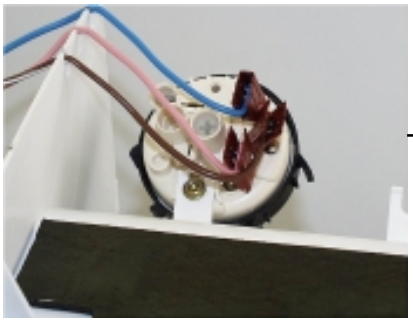




Remove this screw to dismount the rinse aid dispenser unit

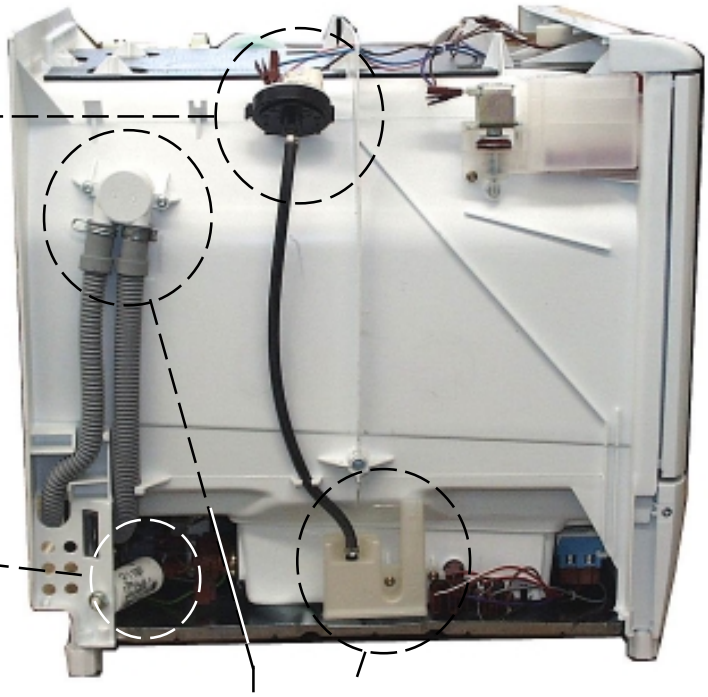


The coil with tappet as support for the detergent dispenser is held by two screws.



The **pressure monitor** is simply screwed.

The **motor capacitor** is screwed by a nut.



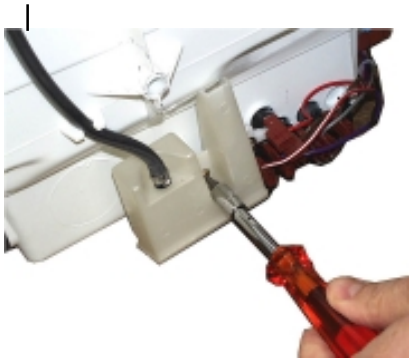
Anti-siphon valve

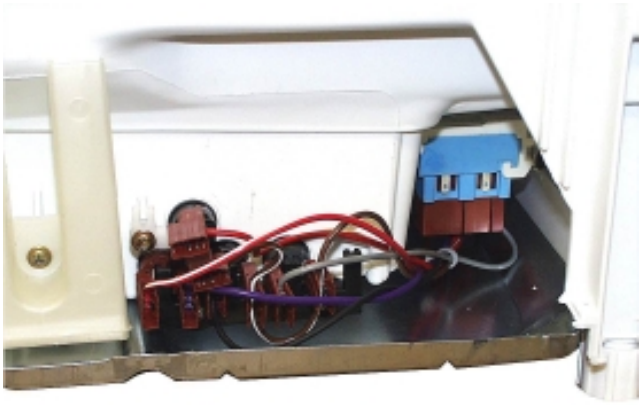
The air should be able to enter the hose from the holder - not the other way around!

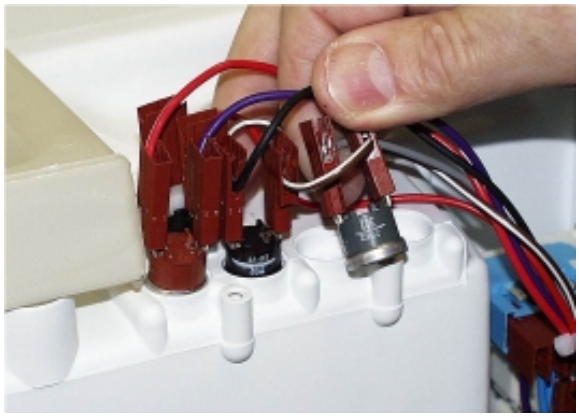
The take-off hose ventilation can be unscrewed for cleaning when necessary, in case these rubber parts in the interior of this valve become dirty or stuck because of residues.

Level control container (Air chamber)

Remove the srew to lift off the level control container for cleaning.





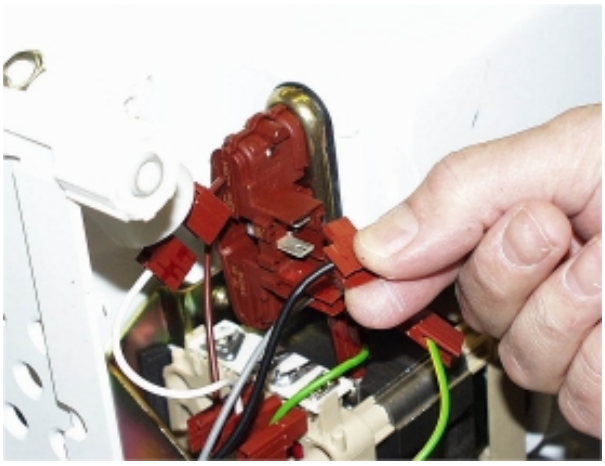


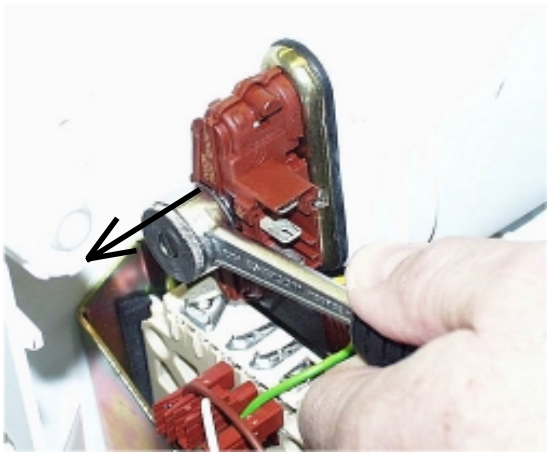
Thermostats

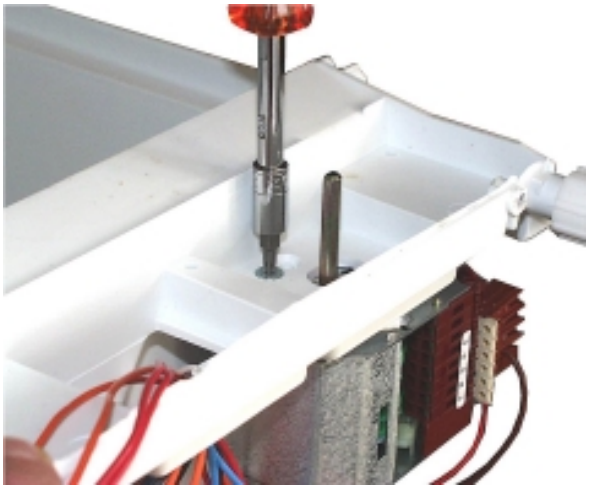
The mounting for the thermostats is screwed at the right side of the air chamber. After its release, the thermostats can be removed.

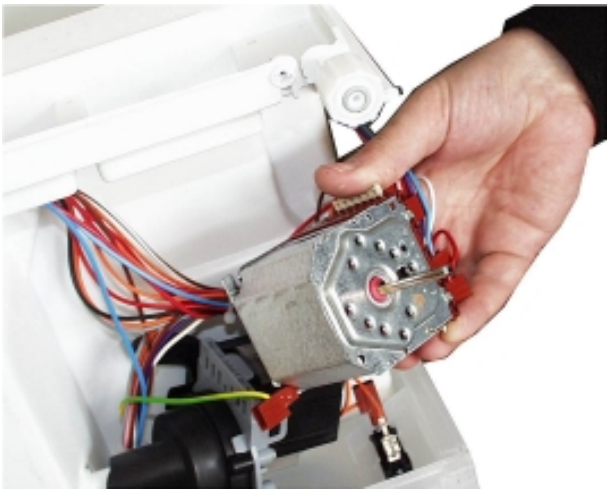
Heater element

After the removal of the nut and the heater clip in the sump under the fine strainer, the heater element can be drawn forward through the chassis opening to remove..









Programmer

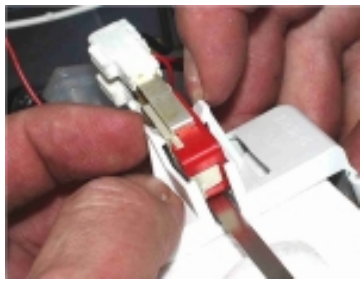
The programmer is secured to the front of the chassis by means of two screws.
Remove the programmer from the right side of the chassis.

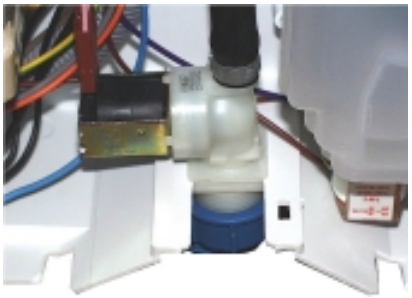
Switch unit

The switch unit is secured by means of screws and easily to remove.

Float switch

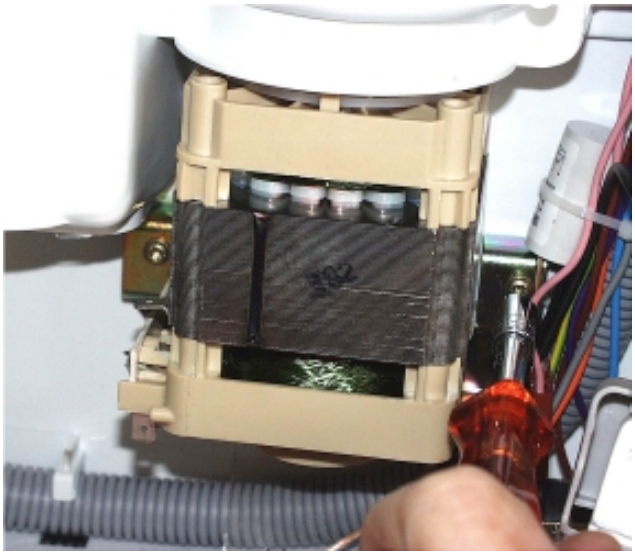
The float switch is snapped out with a small screwdriver and can be taken out of its mounting.
After removing the protective cap, the microswitch can be snapped out.

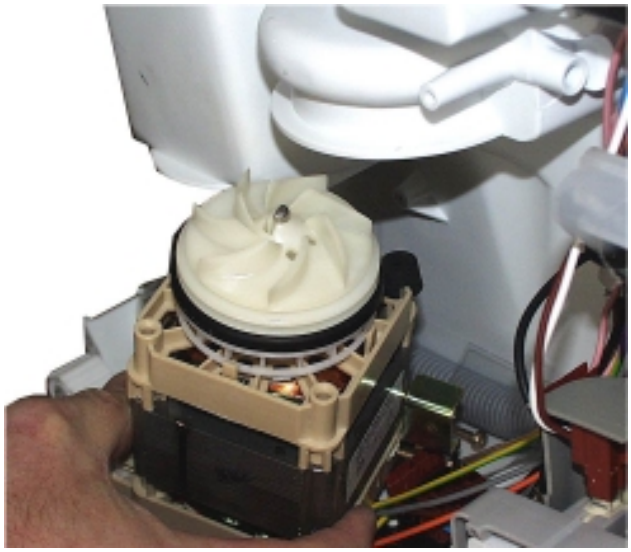




Inlet valve

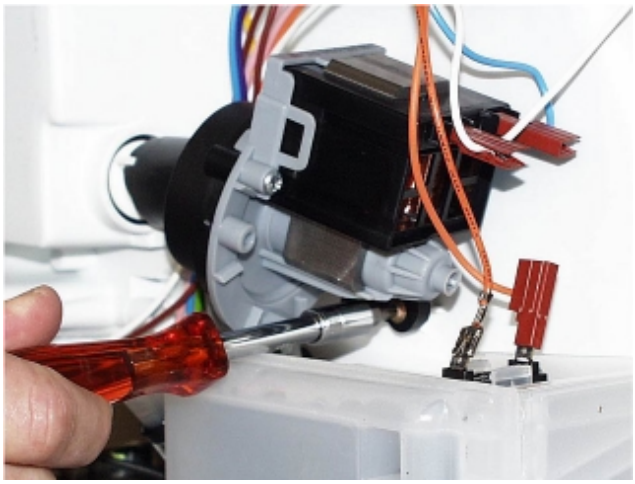
The inlet valve is mounted in the same place as the float switch. After the removal of the hose, the valve can be drawn out of the chassis with suitable pliers.





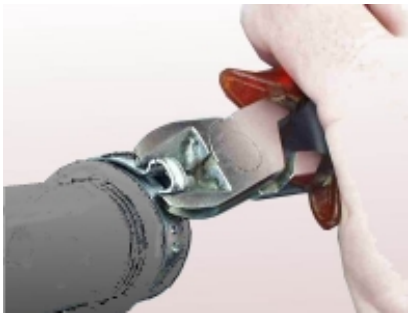
Circulation pump

After loosening the screws of the holder, the circulation pump can be taken out of the pump chamber.



Drain pump

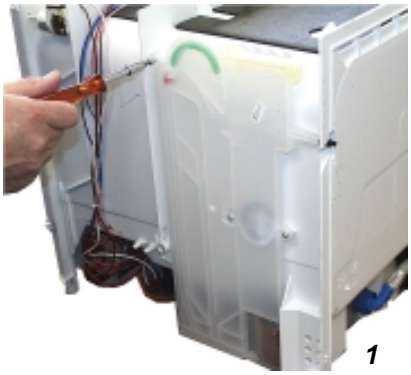
To dismount the drain pump, the hose clamps are released and the screws removed.



Here you can see how the hose clamps can be re-tensioned with wire cutting pliers.

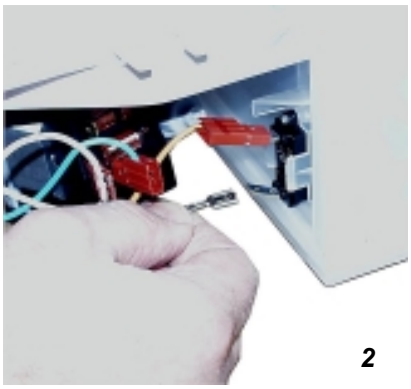
After removing the drain pump the tubing-bow with seals, fitted in the pump chamber, is accessible.

Softener


1

1 To dismount the water softener, these attachment screws are removed.

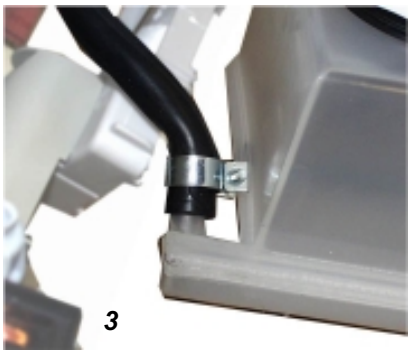
2 The connections on the reed switch are removed.


2

3 The hose connections are detached.

4 The large nut of the salt hol der must be released .

5 A spanner is useful in removing the recycling inlet nut.


3

6 Now the complete unit can be removed.

4

5

6

Regeneration valve

After undoing the screws of the recycling valve, this can be removed.

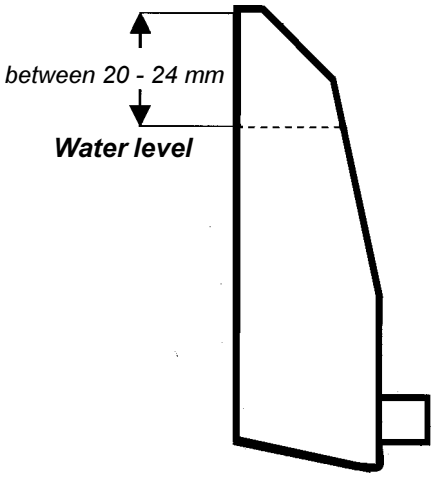
Leakages.

Service solutions:
Take of the cover to be able to see the Container on the left hand side.
Let the dishwasher take in water and check the level.
If the level is too high (leakage through the top of the Container)

- adjust the pressure level switch

- check assembling ofthe Container to tub, misaligned oring or screw not tightened.

- Check the Container it self (leakages between the welded base and the Container walls)



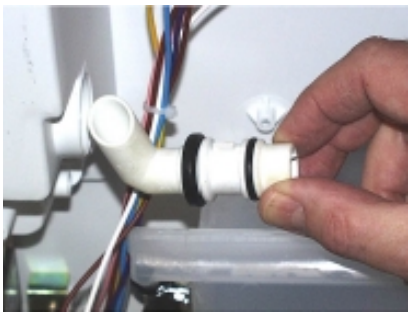
Low water level.

Check ifthe Container is clogged. Clean it with hot water (after disassembly it from the pressure level switch hose and the tub) under a tap.
If the water level is to low, adjust the pressure level switch.

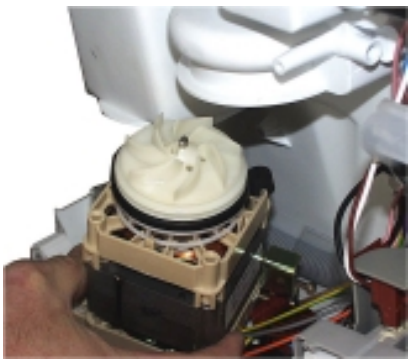
The drain pump is always running if the water prot device is activated.

If there is a leaking point and the water prot device is activated the d-pump is running continuously.
There are no possibilities for the drain system to evacuate water from the bottom tray, so when the d-pump has emptied the tub it will still drain but without draining any water out: Customer complaint, not draining?!
Even in this case the Service tech have to locate the leaking point Leakages:

If the leakage point is located to the d-pump check:
- the two screws holding the d-pump on to the tub.
- the oring between the d-pump / tub (misaligned, distorted) ??
- the housing three screws on the d-pump.

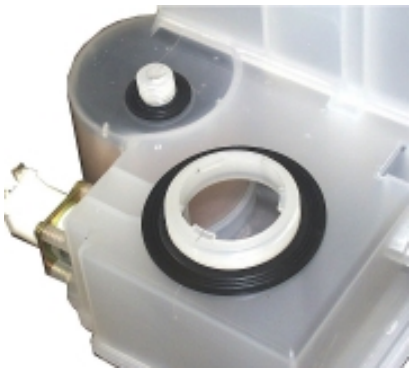


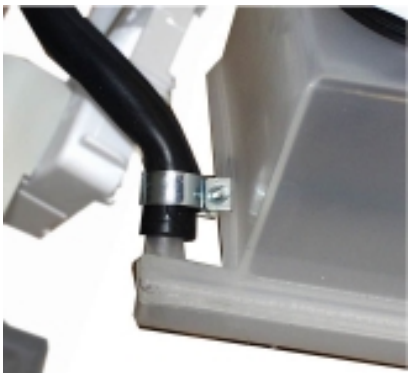
If the leakage point is located to the d-pump check:
- the two screws holding the bracket / circulation pump in place.
- disassemble the circulation pump from the tup and check for „plastic burr“ in the tub / oring connection.



Check the locknut under the salt cap
to ensure it is fully tightened.

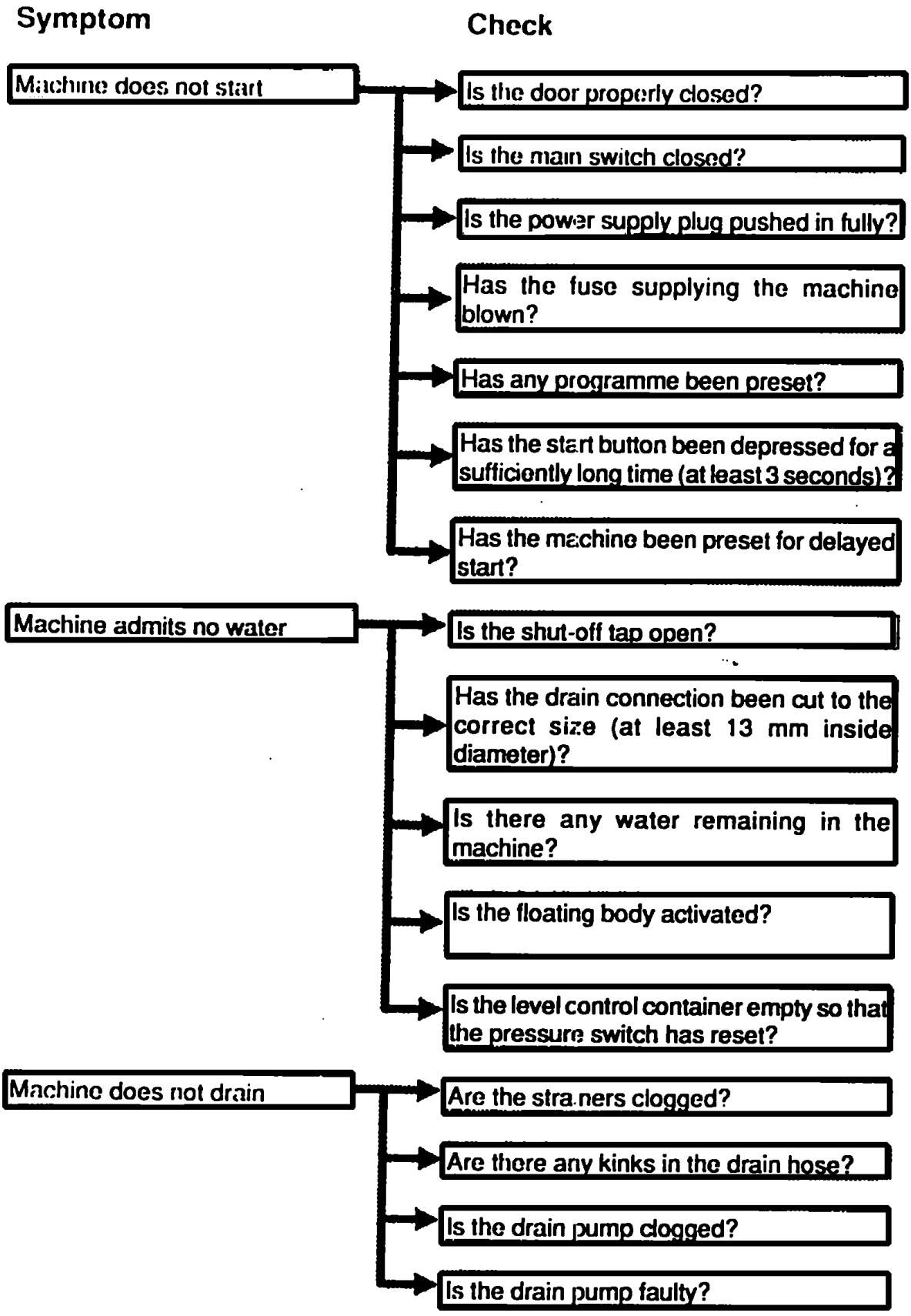
It should not be possible
to unsrew by hand.

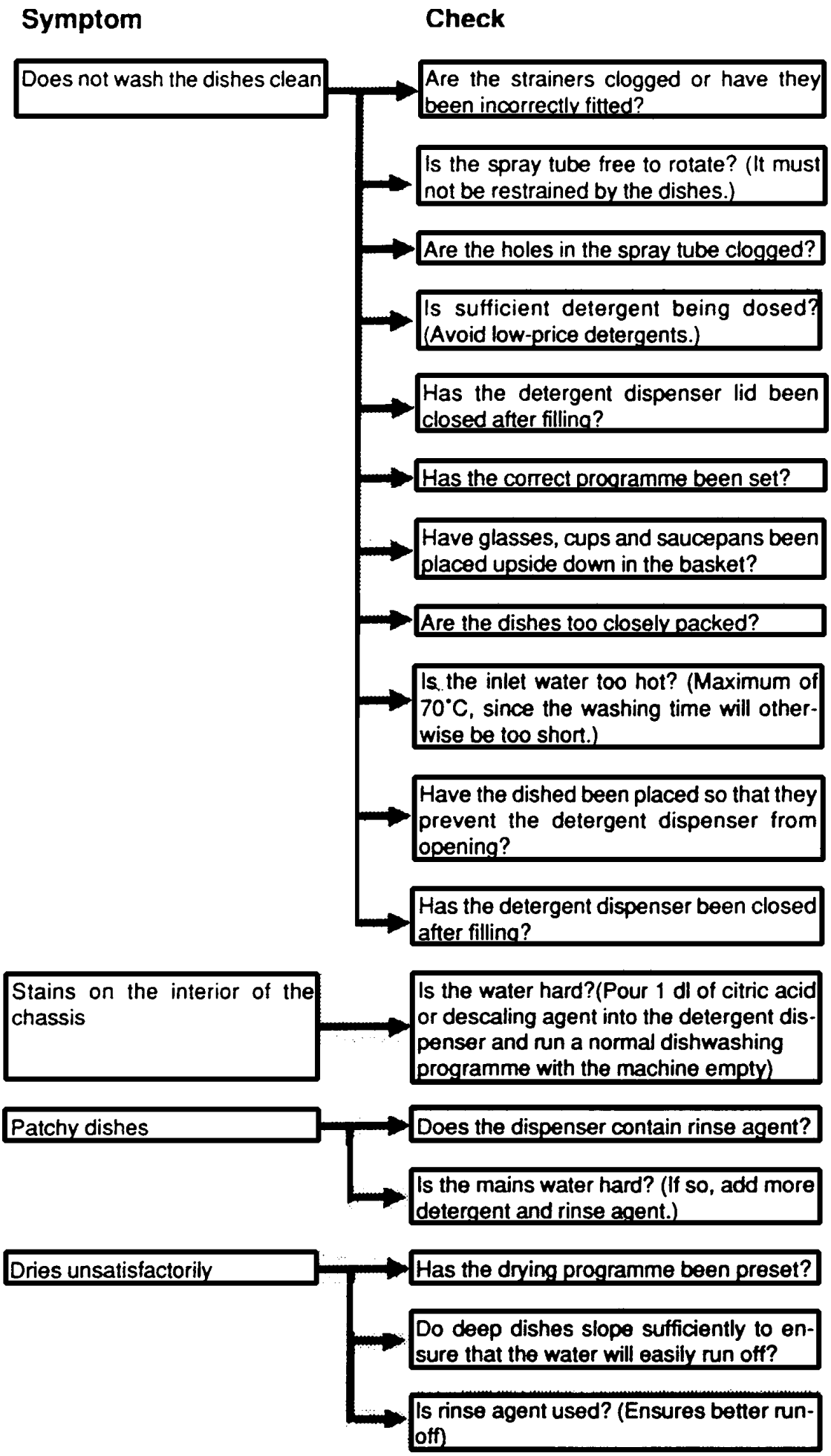


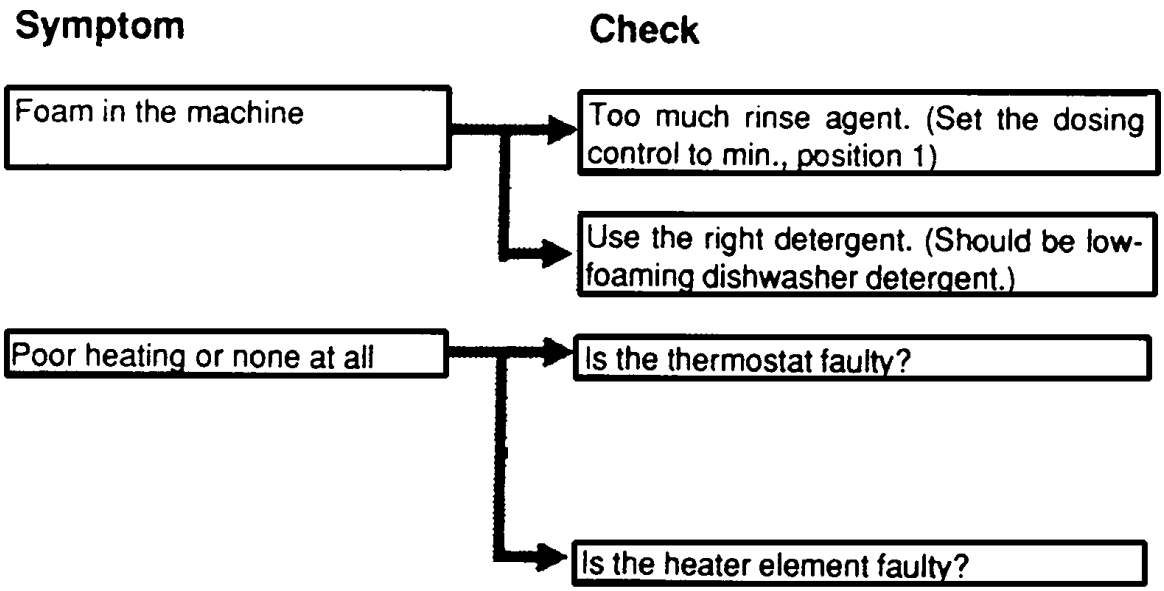


**In the case of leakage,
here more checkpoints**

16. Fault tracing


Symptom
Check
Machine does not start
Is the door properly closed?
Is the main switch closed?
Is the power supply plug pushed in fully?
Has the fuse supplying the machine blown?
Has any programme been preset?
Has the start button been depressed for a sufficiently long time (at least 3 seconds)?
Has the machine been preset for delayed start?
Machine admits no water
Is the shut-off tap open?
Has the drain connection been cut to the correct size (at least 13 mm inside diameter)?
Is there any water remaining in the machine?
Is the floating body activated?
Is the level control container empty so that the pressure switch has reset?
Machine does not drain
Are the strainers clogged?
Are there any kinks in the drain hose?
Is the drain pump clogged?
Is the drain pump faulty?


Symptom
Check
Does not wash the dishes clean
Are the strainers clogged or have they been incorrectly fitted?
Is the spray tube free to rotate? (It must not be restrained by the dishes.)
Are the holes in the spray tube clogged?
Is sufficient detergent being dosed? (Avoid low-price detergents.)
Has the detergent dispenser lid been closed after filling?
Has the correct programme been set?
Have glasses, cups and saucepans been placed upside down in the basket?
Are the dishes too closely packed?
Is the inlet water too hot? (Maximum of 70°C, since the washing time will otherwise be too short.)
Have the dished been placed so that they prevent the detergent dispenser from opening?
Has the detergent dispenser been closed after filling?
Stains on the interior of the chassis
Is the water hard?(Pour 1 dl of citric acid or descaling agent into the detergent dispenser and run a normal dishwashing programme with the machine empty)
Patchy dishes
Does the dispenser contain rinse agent?
Is the mains water hard? (If so, add more detergent and rinse agent.)
Dries unsatisfactorily
Has the drying programme been preset?
Do deep dishes slope sufficiently to ensure that the water will easily run off?
Is rinse agent used? (Ensures better run-off)


Symptom
Check
Foam in the machine
Too much rinse agent. (Set the dosing control to min., position 1)
Use the right detergent. (Should be low-foaming dishwasher detergent.)
Poor heating or none at all
Is the thermostat faulty?
Is the heater element faulty?